TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAY 25, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 61. NO. 38 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

MAY 28 1946

THE FRONT PAGE

Merely Manslaughter

THERE are quite a number of young persons in the province of Ontario who like the idea of getting money from citizens by the easy process of threatening to shoot them if they do not hand over. Some of them would probably be hesitant to do any actual shooting, if they felt that a fatality resulting from that action would send them to the gallows, and the readiness of honest citizens to defend the property in their charge would be correspondingly encouraged. But a Toronto jury has decided that the carrying out of this threat of shooting is not murder but merely manslaughter, and that a fairly lengthy sentence of imprisonment is all that is required.

We anticipate a marked increase in the popularity of the sport of shooting citizens who happen to have money in their charge (it is not always their own money, as they may be carrying out a trust reposed in them by somebody else) and to be unwilling to give it up under threat. And we also anticipate a great increase in the number of cases in which relatively insignificant sums of money are surrendered by persons who know that they will not be avenged if they attempt to defend them.

Young men of the type of those involved in the Tobias case have a natural fear of death, and would be a good deal more careful if they thought that society would do unto them as they do unto their victims. They are not greatly afraid of imprisonment, for it is not the sort of thing to impress the juvenile imagination of those who have had no experience of it. It is significant that these youths indulged, according to the daily press, in a bout of jitterbugging after they learned that their crime was held to be manslaughter and not murder. Actually, of course, the punishment they will undergo is just as terrible as death, but it is infinitely less striking to the youthful mind.

If juries are going to refuse to impute murder to any youth with good looks and presentable manners, it may become necessary to press for life sentences with no reduction for good behavior, in all cases of manslaughter which would have been regarded as murder under the old definitions. Imprisonment with absolutely no hope of ever gaining freedom is almost as impressive as the gallows.

—Photo, National Film Board

Food, all over the world, is scarcer than ever this year and these young Canadians starting out to work on the land are determined to do their part so that the hungry everywhere shall be fed.

U.N. Society Prepares

THE United Nations Society in Canada at its annual meeting in Ottawa last week elected President James S. Thomson, of the University of Saskatchewan, as its president and gave numerous other evidences of a notable revival of activity and purpose. This is very much as it should be, for the success of the United Nations will depend to some degree on Canada's behavior in that world organization, and Canada's behavior will depend very greatly upon the activity and influence of this society.

There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that the mere fact of Canada's having signed the Charter ensures that Canada will be a loyal and helpful member of the organization. Canada's behavior, although primarily determined by her Government, will be determined in the long run by the pressures put upon that Government by her people, and unless a good deal of educational work is done those pressures will proceed largely from sections of public opinion whose readiness to accept sacrifices in the cause of international justice is strictly limited to those sacrifices which do not affect their personal or sectional interests.

We regret the state of the public mind which leads it to describe the old League of Nations as a failure because it did not prevent the recent war and to hold that the United Nations will be a failure if another war involving some of the great powers breaks out within the next generation. No international organization can provide a guarantee against war, if the nations which are members of it are not willing to face the sacrifices necessary for the maintenance of peace. The United Nations is an imperfect organization, made up of imperfect nations, themselves composed of imperfect human beings. But it is at present the best attainable step towards that international understanding which will by degrees make peaceful nations more ready to stand together against the aggressions of warlike ones. It is the duty of all Canadian citizens who desire, not the guarantee of peace (which we cannot get and to which we are not entitled), but the best attainable organization for international justice and understanding, to support a society whose sole object is to promote the loyal observance by Canada of the obligations to which she has set her hand in the Charter, and through that to encourage a similar loyal observance by other member nations.

More Contract Theory

THE Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph*, as one of the leading advocates of the contractual theory of the Canadian constitution, and finding that theory inadequate as a means of keeping the Dominion out of the field of direct taxation, has resorted to the device of interpreting the constitution in the manner in which it thinks that it was interpreted "at the time" by the Fathers of Confederation. Thus the right granted to the Dominion to raise money "by any mode or system of taxation" does not mean what it says at all. It means, according to the *Chronicle-Telegraph*, the right to raise money "by any mode or system of taxation other than those already reserved to the provinces"; and it prints these qualifying words in full capitals and assures us that the Fathers knew perfectly well that this was what they meant.

Unfortunately for this idea, the section granting powers of taxation to the Dominion precedes the section granting powers to the provinces, so that no powers were "already reserved" to the provinces when the power of the Dominion was created. Unfortunately also the power granted to the provinces is not that of any and all direct taxation; it is that of "direct taxation within the province in order to the raising of revenue for the provinces". The *Chronicle-Telegraph* then goes on with the old argument that since the Dominion abstained from levying income tax until 1915 it must have done so because it believed that to be "the true meaning of the constitution". This of course is rubbish. The Dominion, like the great majority of the provinces, and like both

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
India's Discord on Self-Rule	G. K. Cowan	6
Farmers' Woes and Worries	Wilfrid Eggleston	8
The Lighter Side	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Byrnes' Fight for Peace	Willson Woodside	14
Latin America No Rose Garden	S. C. Easton	20
Hamilton's Centennial	Marjorie Campbell	4-22
Runaway Inflation in Brazil	P. M. Richards	42

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Labor And The Direction of The Economy; Statistical Reply

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE editorial, "Directing the Economy", in your issue of April 27, quotes Mr. Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, as saying that "the members of his organization 'are determined not to go back to the conditions of 1919-1930. We know what happened in those years. Years of depression were not an act of God but the result of bad planning and bad management on the part of those directing our economy.'" It then asserts: (1) that "labor leaders and labor organizations" were among "those directing our economy"; (2) that "the maintenance of artificially high wage scales, out of all proportion to the earnings of unorganized labor, of agriculture and of capital, was an important factor in producing the imbalance which was a major cause of the depression."

These observations call for several comments:

(1) Mr. Conroy did not say "1919-1930". He said "1929-1939".

(2) It would be interesting to know which "labor leaders and labor organizations" were among "those directing our economy" either in 1919-1930 or 1929-1939. How many labor leaders sat on the boards of Canadian Corporations in either period? How many held high public office? What proportion of Canadian workers were organized? In how many industries were unions strong enough to exert any appreciable influence? There were a few; but most of the great mass production industries were not organized at all until after the war began. You can easily verify this by looking up the Department of Labor's annual Reports on Labor Organizations in Canada.

(3) What do you mean by "artificially high"? (a) Higher than the industries concerned could afford? If so, what evidence have you either of the alleged fact or its alleged consequences? (b) Higher than the industries would have paid if their workers had not been organized? If so, you are merely saying what unions have always said: organization pays. But what evidence can you offer that this was a cause of the depression?

(4) The assertion that the wage scales of organized labor in 1919-1930 were "out of all proportion to the earnings of unorganized labor, or agriculture and of capital" will take some proving.

(a) As to organized and unorganized labor, only an elaborate study could provide anything like a complete answer. The mere fact that wages in an organized industry were higher, and stayed higher, than in an unorganized industry, would not, by itself, prove anything. All sorts of other factors might enter in: the proportion of men and women workers, the proportion of skilled workers, the relative degrees of skill, the relative ability of the various industries to pay high wages, and so forth. I may, however, point out that the official figures indicate that in 1919, the wage rates in coal mining, which was highly organized, and in metal mining, which was not, were about equal, and that during the period 1919-1930 it was the coal rates which showed the greater flexibility.

(b) There are, as far as I am aware, no reliable figures of agricultural income before 1926. In the absence of such figures, a comparison with wage rates in organized industries is impossible.

(c) There are, however, very complete figures of "earnings of capital" from 1919 to 1940 (*Monthly Review of Business Statistics, July* 1943). Total dividends, bond and debenture interest and mortgage interest may be taken as representative of "earnings of capital". Wage rates in construction, steam railways and coal mining, may be taken as representative of rates in organized industries. Comparison of the respective indices is highly interesting and instructive. Taking 1919 as 100, the figures show that in 1920, wage rates went up slightly more than "earnings of capital". But in 1921, the index for capital was higher than for either construction or railway wages, and for the whole period 1922-1930, indeed for the whole period 1922-1940, the index of dividends and interest was invariably higher than the indices of wage rates, and from 1925 on, much higher. In 1925, for example, wage rates, in construction were 115.0, in railways 101.2 in coal mining 98.3; but dividends and interest stood at 127.6. By 1930, wage rates in construction were 137.2, in railways 111.0, and in coal mining 99.3; dividends and interest stood at 185. It may be added that in 1933, wage rates in construction had dropped to 106.6 (they dropped further the next year, to 104.5), in railways to 97.7 (in 1934 to 94.7), and in coal mining to 94.9; but dividends and interest still stood at 138.9. By 1940, wage rates in construction had recovered to 120.4, in railways to 111.0, in coal mining to 104.4; but dividends and interest stood at 160.8.

The fact of the matter is that in the remarks you quoted, Mr. Conroy made only one statement which is open to serious question; that the depression was "the result of bad planning and bad management on the part of those directing our economy." In crediting these gentlemen with any kind of planning or management of our economy, he was perhaps guilty of gross flattery.

EUGENE FORSEY,
Director of Research,
Canadian Congress of Labor.
Ottawa, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
JOHN H. YOCOM, Associate Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
WILFRID EGGLESTON, Ottawa Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
J. E. MIDDLETON, Book Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
MARGARET K. ZIEMAN, Feature Editor
PHYLLIS ARCHER, Copy Editor
PAUL DUVAL, Art Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
GILBERT C. LAYTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

MONTREAL.....Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER.....815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK.....Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Manager

Vol 61, No. 38 Whole No. 2775

regular summer price. Still it is to protect the interests of these very people that our government sees fit to forbid the workingman the privilege of buying margarine to use as a substitute for the butter we need.

How can the people of this country impress upon the Government that there are others here besides the dairy farmers. It may be advisable to write one's local member of parliament, in some cases, but I already know it would be quite useless in mine. I subscribed to Hansard, this session, on the advice of SATURDAY NIGHT, and I find that my local representative has not spoken once. I had heard that before, so I am not greatly shocked. Besides, he might have tender feelings for the dairy farmers in our midst, even if they are selling their cows to Americans and sitting down on their job of providing us with butter. They will all have the right to vote at the next election, that seems to be the most important thing.

Huntingdon, Que. SALLY BROWN

Lower Franchise-Age

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is a lot of talk about the "Canada Day" Bill. I don't see that a mere matter of names will affect our national life one way or the other. There are subjects of more importance to be aired. Citizens 18 years old ought to be allowed to vote. The moment I reached that age I had to take up arms in defence of the country. Any young man of military age intelligent enough for army life is certainly entitled to the franchise, no matter what past laws and customs decree. Now, after service, I have reached voting age. But there are thousands between 18 and 21 who deserve consideration.

Toronto, Ont. HAROLD PRESTON

Weary of Mud-Throwing

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU have a really interesting article by Mr. England on India's present and future irrigation schemes and then comes along a venomous anti-British letter by one H. C. Francis that makes the heart sore.

While the peoples of the world wait in hope and anxiety for a peaceful solution of India's enormous problem of self-government, why, is such a bitter and biased attack printed? I am sick and tired of anti-British propaganda. This building-up of the multitudes of India of every race and language and creed, for a thousand years ravaged and divided by wars, pestilence and famine into a vast whole, ready to take its part among the nations is, indeed, one of the marvels of the present age and one without parallel in the history of the world. Let us read about it and understand it, instead of throwing mud at it.

I may add that my family has over a hundred years of continuous service in India to its credit and is proud of the fact.

(MAJOR) J. H. G. PALMER
Duncan, B. C.

An Exorbitant Levy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU have commented editorially on the Tax situation as between the Dominion and the Provinces. In this connection may I submit an instance of gross unfairness in connection with Succession Duties assessments.

A veteran of World I died about a year ago leaving a gross estate of under $10,000. Included in this estate was a $5,000 life insurance policy issued him by the Pensions Commission at the end of his service. This insurance at the time looked like a very good thing and he felt that he had something of value. However in taxing his estate the proceeds of this policy were included in gross with the result that on an estate of under $10,000 taxes have been assessed amounting to $1,105.22. This was made up of a tax by the Dominion of $245.39, by the Province of Nova Scotia, $780.33, and by the Province of Ontario, (because of ownership of about $500 in stocks registered there) $79.50.

I feel very strongly about the inclusion of the insurance in the taxable estate for it seems to me this was definitely not the intention of the Pensions Commission in issuing the policy. I also feel that the total tax on an estate of this size is much too high but just where the fault in that lies I do not know.

Of course in a case of this kind there is nothing one can do but pay the tax but I felt that I should like to give it some publicity.

New York, N.Y. ANNE M. LOGAN

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

A WINNIPEG paper suggests that "had Mr. King had a Mrs. King, as well as Parliament, to answer to, he might have hesitated a long time before agreeing to price rises in foodstuffs, clothing, and other necessities." He might even have been persuaded to go further by imposing a bachelor tax, increasing family allowances, and arranging for the manufacture of nylons through a company of the Crown.

•

"I have found that more public men get in trouble from what they say than from what they do not say," says Prime Minister King. As far as Mr. King is concerned, he is well able to get up to the neck in it either way.

•

"Members of Parliament are seldom so harmlessly or so profitably employed as when they are asleep."
—Godfrey Nicholson, British M.P.
Allowances should be made, however, for the odd member whose style is somewhat crippled by the habit of talking in his sleep.

•

Stormy Weather

"CHURCHILL BLASTS ATTLEE OVER EGYPT"
—Headline in Boston Newspaper

•

"The new anaesthetic," says a writer in a medical journal, "is to be called N-gamma-diethylaninopropylph-thalimide." But not by most people.

•

The President of the Associated High School Boards of Ontario suggests that a study of contract bridge would be more useful in high schools than the study of geometry. It would also enable students when taking examinations just to sit tight and pass.

A financial columnist believes that it will be another year before the bottom falls out of the used car market. But we doubt if we can keep the bottom of our own car from falling out for this length of time.

•

From a woman's magazine:
"It happens to every girl — that mellow moonlight and roses feeling when the man of the moment begins to look like the biggest thing of her life."
Which is just about the time for someone to tell the poor guy that he is merely the man of the moment.

•

Fore!

The only consolation for the golfer who broke both legs while swinging at an imaginary golf ball was the thought of the terrific swipe the ball would have got had it been there at the time.

•

Moscow radio announces that the Russian people are dissatisfied "with certain things that they see going on in the world." At least they are beginning to see eye to eye with most other folk.

•

From an American magazine article on Canada:
"Here too you are bound to see many Canadian Mounted Police — a scenic delight for any woman. . . but Junior may prefer the mountain goats."
Well, that takes care of Junior while the ladies are being diverted by the scenery.

•

Animal lovers are objecting to the use of 200 goats on board ships in the Pacific test to determine the effect of atomic bombs on living creatures. Of course, there is a chance that the poor beasts will save many of us from being the goats later on.

•

"Women's feet are getting bigger and bigger every day," says Dr. J. C. Morris before the Chiropodist Society. And we always thought that the funny little hole in the toe of our niece Ettie's shoes was caused by mice.

—Photo by Karsh

Photographed by Karsh since her arrival in Canada as the wife of its new Governor-General, Lady Alexander is seen here at Rideau Hall. Their Excellencies are at present guests in Toronto in the course of their first tour of Eastern Canadian cities, which includes visits to Quebec and Montreal.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

the federal and local authorities in the United States, abstained from income taxes because they were not necessary to the small-scale financing of that period and were exceedingly unpopular—it being a widely held opinion that a free citizen of any North American jurisdiction had a right to have any income that he could get and keep its amount private from government inquisition.

Supporting Parties

WHEN SATURDAY NIGHT, or for that matter any other periodical, expresses views which cause it to be quoted as a "staunch supporter" of a certain political party by newspapers which are staunch opponents of that party, it is fairly safe to assume that it is nothing of the kind. The *Globe and Mail* describes the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT as a staunch supporter of the present Federal Administration. It would not do so if it had not found something to quote which is by no means the utterance of such a supporter.

During the war this weekly took the view—which it still holds—that the policy of the Liberal Administration regarding the extraordinarily difficult and important question of compulsory military service was very much more in the long-term interest of Canada than any offered by any possible alternative Government, and indeed that any possible alternative Government would by its policy on that question have thrown the whole of French Canada into Opposition. We could not therefore give support to any of the successive schemes—most of them earnestly advocated by the *Globe and Mail*—for replacing the King Government by some other combination, under whatever title it might be passing; and to that extent we did give consistent, though by no means uncritical, support to that Government.

The war is now over. The compulsory service issue is no longer in the forefront,—though memory of the extravagantly variable and opportunist policy of the old Conservative party concerning it will survive to plague the new Progressive Conservative party for many years, and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation is not much better off. It would certainly not now be vital to the long-term interests of Canada that it should continue to be governed by a Liberal Administration, if any alternative Government could secure even a modicum of support from Quebec; and even a Government totally without support in Quebec would be far less dangerous in peace than in war, and might be preferable to a Liberal Administration which should have grown autocratic or inefficient or insensitive to the popular will, as often happens to parties which remain too long in power.

We are therefore by no means committed to any "staunch support" of the King Government in the conditions which may develop in the early future. In the current disagreement between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec—which is not a dispute between the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives, since the federal members of the latter party are taking no part in it, and Mr. Duplessis does not belong to that party—we incline to favor the general Dominion contentions. Our reason for that is that the disagreement is mainly about revenue for purposes of Social Welfare, and the ratio of taxable resources to social needs varies so enormously between, say, Ontario and Saskatchewan that we do not think social welfare work can be justly carried on by each province separately. The social welfare of a family in Saskatchewan seems to us just as important to the nation as that of a family in Ontario, and just as much a proper concern of every Canadian taxpayer: and it cannot be properly maintained by the taxable resources of Saskatchewan alone—diminished moreover as these are by the operations of a protective tariff which benefits chiefly the central provinces, and by the natural process of financial centralization which locates in those same provinces most of the corporation head offices of the Dominion.

Rebukes on this attitude proceeding from a newspaper which scarcely five years ago was advocating the suppression of the provincial legislatures, and a legislative union for all Canada, leave us singularly unmoved. We shall continue to express our views on the great issues of the day, and they will not be those of a "staunch supporter" of any political party. They will be merely the views whose carrying out would in our opinion bring the greatest measure of national unity and strength to this young Dominion. Above all, they will not be Toronto views nor Manitoba views nor Quebec views, but national views. This is a national periodical, edited for Canadians in every part of Canada.

ANNIVERSARY

Copyright in All Countries

The Rebel Complex

WITH the temperature in the sixties and considering the scarcity of coal, the proper authority under government issued an order forbidding the heating of public buildings, other than hospitals. Immediately school officials in Toronto denounced the edict as stupid, pleading that the health of children was paramount.

Even though the reason is questionable—young people don't catch cold and die if the thermometer drops by five degrees—the officials have the right to criticize the regulation and to seek in any fair way to have it altered. But they have no right to declare that they will ignore it and burn their own coal as they please.

The habit of ignoring laws and regulations which are disliked is one of the most troublesome of our times. It is the mainstay of black markets and bootlegging. The individual's pleasure, it seems, must be satisfied no matter what may happen to the community. Delinquency, both juvenile and adult, blooms from this stem, for if one law can be calmly ignored the decay of all authority is imminent. If counterfeit sugar and butter coupons are in circulation the impulse that created them will be understood by some Toronto school officials.

Those Wavelengths

THE factors involved in the problem of allocating wavelengths for broadcasting in Canada are so complex and so little understood that it is easy to mislead the public by talking in extremely general terms about "the freedom of the air." There is no such thing as the freedom of the air in any sense comparable to the freedom of the press. Anybody with sufficient money can buy a newspaper press and print copies of a newspaper. There is nothing to prevent the manufacture of as many newspaper presses as people want to buy, and this fact is the foundation of the freedom of the press as conceived in democratic countries, where there is no limit on the right to publish except the obligation to conform to the general laws.

In broadcasting on the other hand the number of possible stations is rigidly restricted, owing to the fact that each station must have a wavelength which will not be interfered with by any other station reaching the same territory. The right to occupy a wavelength is therefore inevitably a special privilege, and has had to be so treated by every government in the world. If it were not so treated, broadcasters would simply drown one another out by over-use of the same wavelengths. As it is, in all countries the grant of a wavelength is an act of the appropriate sovereign power (which in Canada has been declared to be the Dominion), and in almost all countries this grant is not only highly conditional but must be renewed from year to year. Neither in the United States nor Canada nor most other countries is there any property right in the licence to use a wavelength, and in Canada it is expressly provided that in case of transfer of ownership of the physical plant no consideration shall be regarded as being paid for the licence.

In North America the allocation of wavelengths has to be performed by several different countries acting in agreement, because radio waves cannot be stopped at borders. Canada's share of the available wavelengths includes a certain number on which the agreement allows the use of very high power, resulting in very wide distribution. It has been clearly laid down in the legislation which created the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that these wavelengths were to be regarded as reserved for the Corporation's own stations, and that the Corporation would take possession of them whenever it was ready to use them. Some of them have in the meantime been used by private stations, but there has never been the slightest doubt that their occupation was merely temporary. The basic theory of the Broadcasting Act is that the field of wide-scale diffusion belongs to the C.B.C. as a national service, and that the field of local diffusion is left in large part to private stations, because of the difficulty involved in a national body trying to carry on a large number of local businesses and to cater to a similar number of local tastes and interests.

The temporary occupants of some of these wavelengths are now being called upon to surrender them to the C.B.C. There is nothing new in this operation, which was fully provided for in the original legislation, and every effort has been made—with the cooperation of other countries involved—to provide these occupants with the best possible substitute wavelengths. Any suggestion that the move is part of a scheme to drive the private stations out of business is entirely without foundation. The essential point is that these high-power wavelengths are in no sense local services and are by their nature in the field assigned to the C.B.C.'s own operation. The C.B.C. has two national networks in English, and the adequate diffusion of both services requires two high-power stations in any field where there is a large population capable of being reached by such stations.

Ex-Service Students

EX-SERVICEMEN who are taking advantage of the facilities afforded them by a grateful country to obtain a university education are, we gather from a note in a student periodical at Queen's University, becoming somewhat fed up with professors who adjure them about "your duty to those who make it possible for you to be here". All students owe a duty to those who make it possible for them to be students, but it is a duty which does not extend beyond the obligation to make a reasonably good use of the privilege, and to resolve highly that in later life they will utilize the fruits of their education for the public good. That is a duty which students owe to the long-dead benefactors who endowed their colleges, to the state which makes large grants to them, to the underpaid professors who teach, and to the parents or friends who in most cases pay or help to pay the fees and living expenses; but it is a payment which cannot be rendered to those to whom it is owed and must be rendered to their successors, the community in which the educated man will spend the rest of his life.

We hope that this is the only duty to which the professors make reference, and that they do not make reference to it too often. Anything that tends to establish a distinction between ex-service students and other students is deeply to be regretted. Both are enjoying the facilities, and the duties and obligations of both are identical. Any contribution that the state may be making in the case of the ex-service people has been amply earned by what they have done for their country during the war. Incidentally that contribution should be continued to them on the same terms, as regards examination marks and class standing, as are applied in the case of any other students, or even with a slight bias in favor of the ex-service people during their first year because they are slightly out of the habit of pursuing learning for its own sake.

SWORD IN THE MOUTH

WORDS are a shield.
Words are a weapon moving
Against the mind.
They are a heaven promising eternity,
They are the residue of dust.
So many have been spewed from the throat
of darkness:
Warsaw—Lidice—the Ghetto—Dachau;
So many have been spilled upon the insatiable
sands of Time;
The Four Freedoms — Universal Peace—
Feeding the World;
That now, it seems, a word must cancel and
conceive itself
And just to speak is to remake a universe.

No, I have not forgotten Dieppe or Normandy,
I have not forgotten the deeds of Italy,
The maimed and the dead indeed I have not
forgotten.
But if ever I should cry:
"Down with the Jew! Crucify him, crucify
him!"
(The Ghetto-Dachau);
"Lynch the dirty, black bastard!"
(Warsaw, Poland; Lidice, Czechoslovakia);
If ever I should say thou shalt not or thou
shalt
And see God in the mirror,
Then—then I shall have forgotten.
But the dead will remember me
And to the unborn I shall be an eternal,
unmentionable name.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

A BALLADE OF PESSIMISTS

MRS. Widgerley Campion-Brown
Lays aside her "Nickelby" book,
(Oldest dowager in the town)
Says, with aristocratic look,
"Not a gell of today can cook
Even a stalk of asparagus;
Decency has been quite forsook.
Bow-wows will make a meal of us!"

Jones, who is nearly eighty-seven,
Says, "I'm glad that my grave is near.
I shall be better off in Heaven
Than by hanging around down here.
Everything's bad, especially beer;
Nothing to do but sit and cuss,
What's that barking? O, can't you hear?
Bow-wows will make a meal of us!"

Says a withered and grey D.D.
"Never was such an age as this!
Greek is gone, and Philosophy
Fades into Psycho-analysis.
Thanks for the future I shall miss,"
(Snorts the aged Emeritus)
"In comparison war was bliss;
Bow-wows will make a meal of us!"

L'ENVOI —

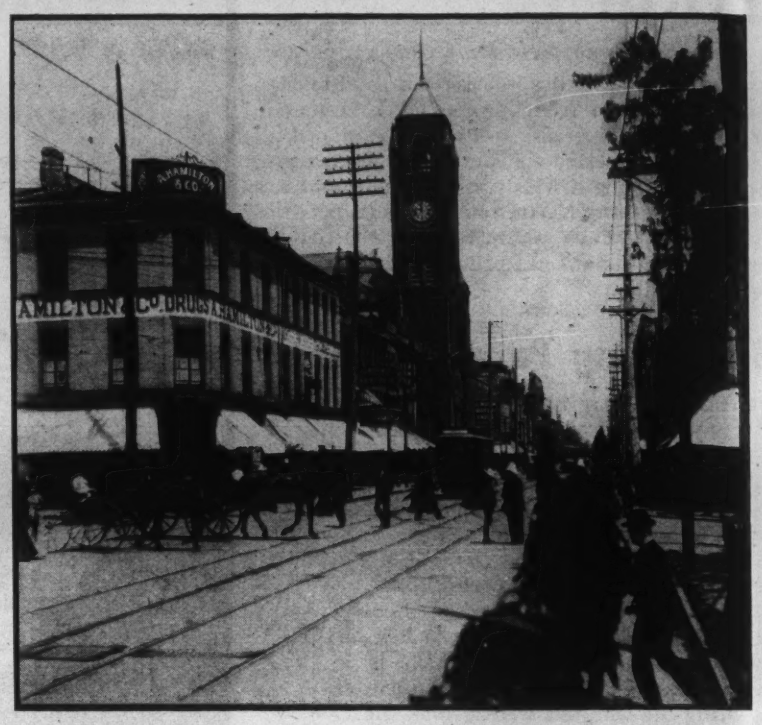
Prince, receiving the Court's kowtows,
Pay small heed if the old boys fuss,
Mantalini's unquelled bow-bows
Scarcely will make a meal of us.

J. E. M.

Hamilton's Progress In First Hundred Years...

Hamilton took its name from George Hamilton (above) who founded the pioneer village (1813).

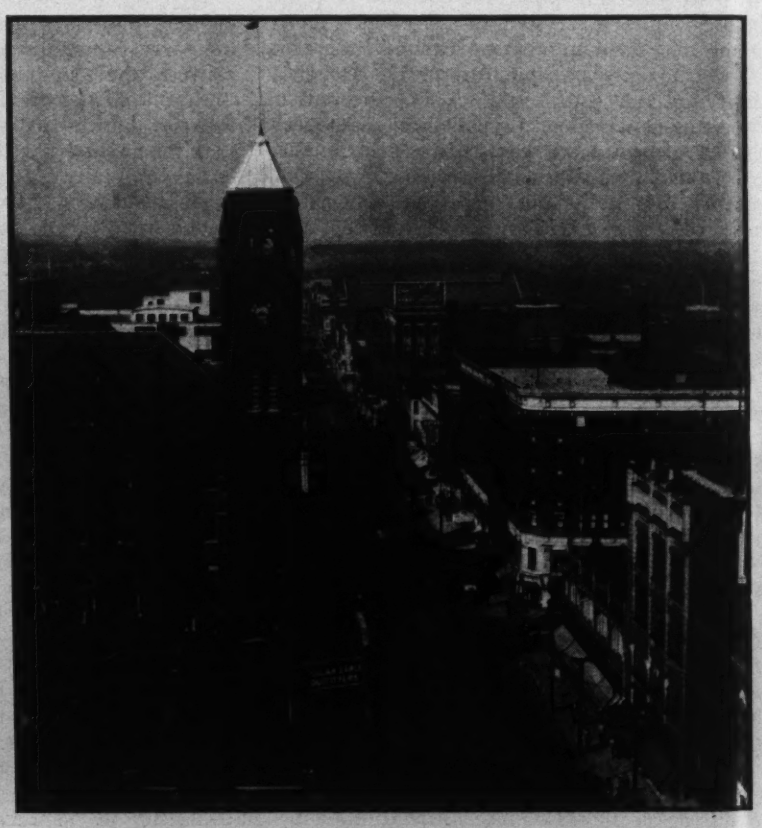
Gore Park, in the very centre of downtown Hamilton, was also his gift. This is how it looked in "horse and buggy" days (1879).



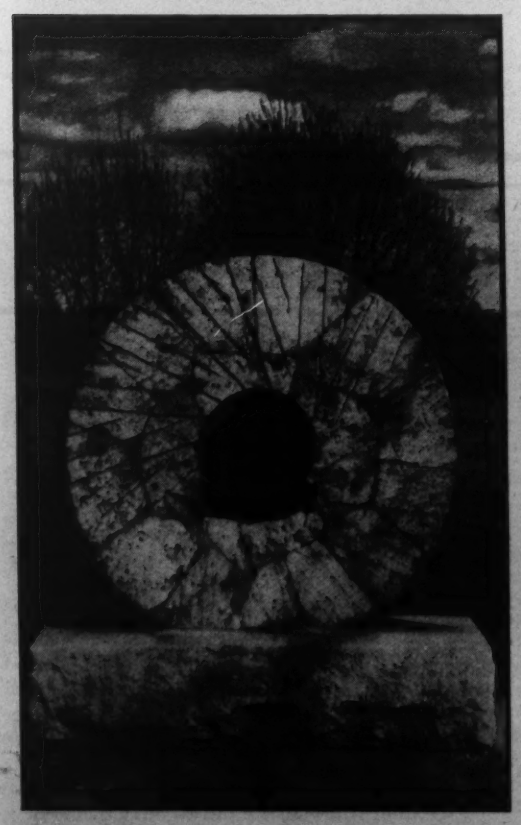
In 1895 King and James Street (showing City Hall) had graduated from horse cars, but there were as yet no automobiles.

Dust was thick on Hamilton's unpaved streets in 1866, hence these quaint watering carts.

Gore Park, now a "green breather" in the heart of the business district, looks like this today. Note contrast with above.



James Street looking north (1946). Still the same City Hall but today a continuous flow of traffic passes its doors.



The millwheel from Old Mill, Twenty Mile Creek, referred to in song, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie", is a pioneer landmark.

Ancient battery in beautiful Dundurn Park. The famed castle of that name, now a museum, was once the residence of Sir Allan MacNab.

Monument (in front of Court House) unveiled 1929 in memory of early U.E.L. settlers. A great many settled in Hamilton (1777-1816).

Hamilton's first school was this rude one-room log cabin set in a clearing. This is a drawing made from an early photograph.

Rich in Promise of Future Growth and Prosperity

FOUNDED by United Empire Loyalists, Hamilton was incorporated as a city in the summer of 1846—one hundred years ago. Today, with a population of 175,364, of which number almost one-third are employed in the city's many diversified industries, Hamilton is the outstanding industrial centre of the Dominion.

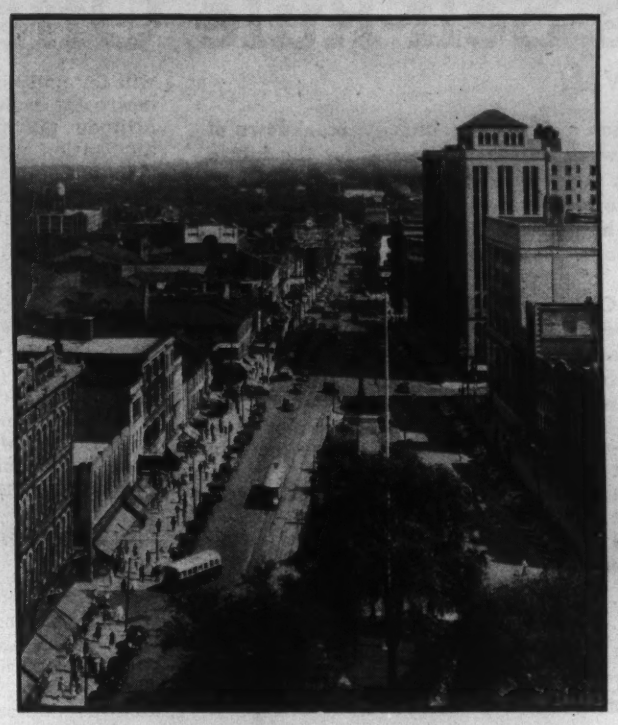
The story of how the city grew from those early beginnings is told here in pictures of its early settlers, its old-time streets, schools and public buildings, and as the years passed, in terms of its industries and workshops, its famous market and the teeming activity along its waterfront.

The story has its picturesque and homely side too. One American visitor when asked what he recalled about Hamilton, replied at once: "The Mountain — and oh yes, those *funny* streetcars!" Hamiltonians have another word for the latter, and you can be sure it isn't *"funny."*

It is significant, however, that visitors generally tend to recall these two particular things about Hamilton, and rightly too for they point up the anomaly which frequently prevents the casual visitor from seeing the city in proper perspective. For if Quebec has its picturesque and historic Citadel, Vancouver and Halifax, the Sounding Sea, Montreal, the St. Lawrence —not to mention Toronto's Island—certainly Hamiltonians from their Mountain possess the most striking view to be had from any city in North America — an imposing panorama of lake and bay, and at night the city's myriad lights glimmering in the darkness along the Mountain's flank, while eastward, where Hamilton's heavier industries are strategically located, the luminous glow from gigantic blast furnaces lights up the night sky.

But if Hamilton's Mountain is the symbol of the city's civic vision — that vision which planned and executed the city's noble entrance, spacious park system, golf course, sports and playing fields (Who can forget the Hamilton Tigers?), then its recent "ca-canny" decision not to purchase its radial system from the Niagara Commission, a move which undoubtedly would entail a pretty penny for modernization, new rolling stock, etc., is proof positive that Hamilton has its feet planted solidly on the ground. Not only did the City Fathers foresee the likelihood of an extended bus service to all parts of its now bulging limits, Hamilton has learned through experience dearly won in the depression years to cut its "coat according to its cloth." The city today has its proposed new master plan, but that development will be carried forward by easy stages and well within the city's financial capacities.

What is going to happen in Hamilton's next 100 years is difficult to predict—but whatever it is—you can be sure—"It'll be comin' round the Mountain when it comes!"



Hamilton, Canada's fifth largest city, is not superficially impressive, but its industries and business represent investments of many million dollars.

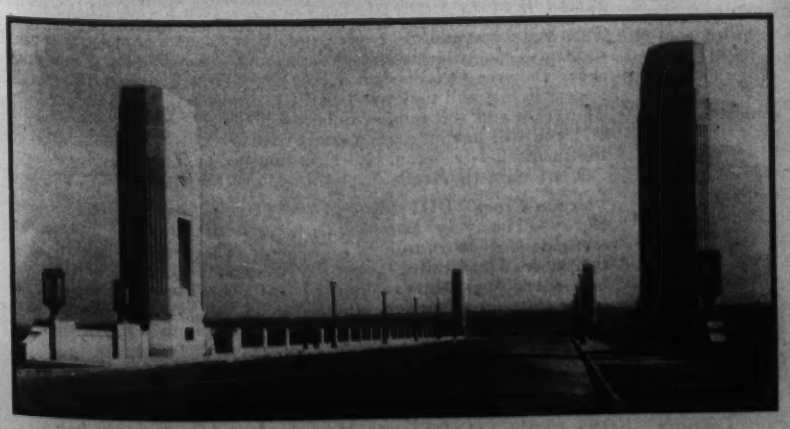
Bascule bridge at entrance to Hamilton harbor, finest land-locked harbor on Great Lakes.

From farm to table. The city's far-famed open-air market, which operates all the year-round, never lacks either supplies or customers.

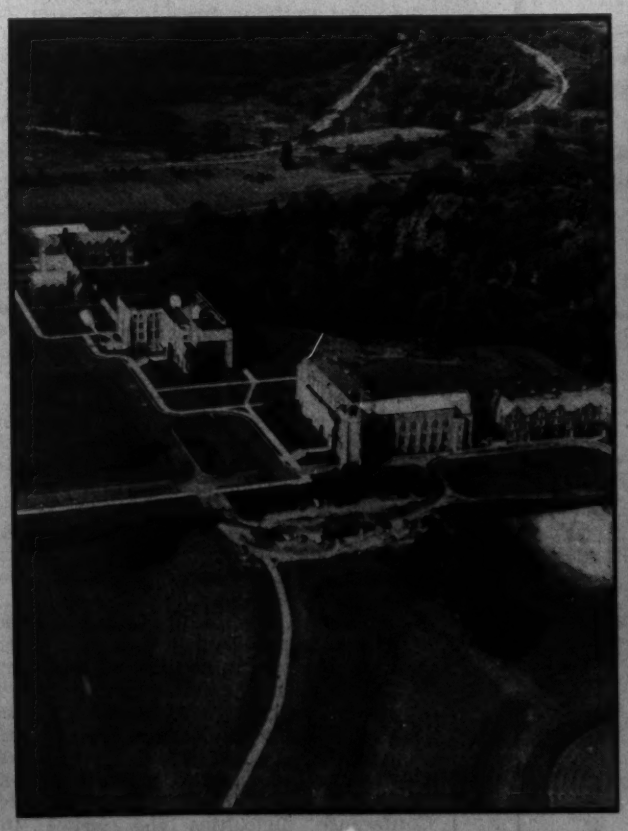
The Dominion's largest steel-producing centre, Hamilton is frequently called the "Pittsburgh of Canada."

Few cities in America have anything to equal Hamilton's magnificently landscaped Western Entrance.

One of the city's many splendid public schools and collegiates.



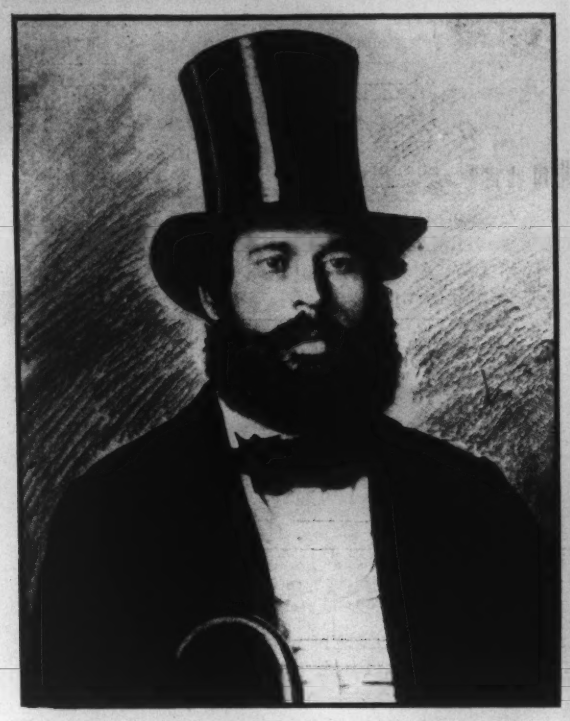
Visitors from the East approach Hamilton via this stately bridge. Inter-related parks and driveways are part of this superb plan.



McMaster University offers the youth of Hamilton opportunity for higher education right at home.

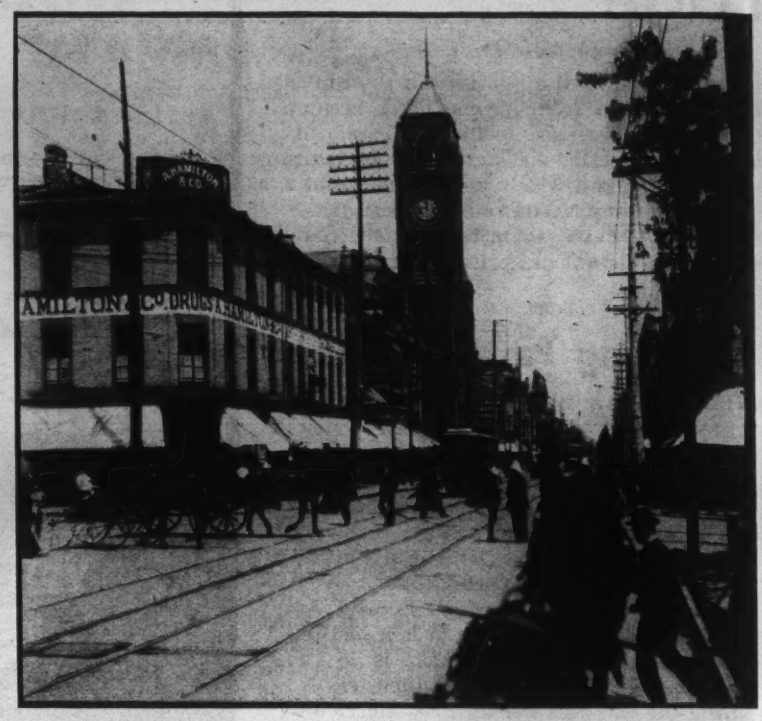
The city's view from the Mountain is famous but here is another well-known beauty spot in the Hamilton district.

Hamilton's Progress In First Hundred Years...



Hamilton took its name from George Hamilton (above) who founded the pioneer village (1813).

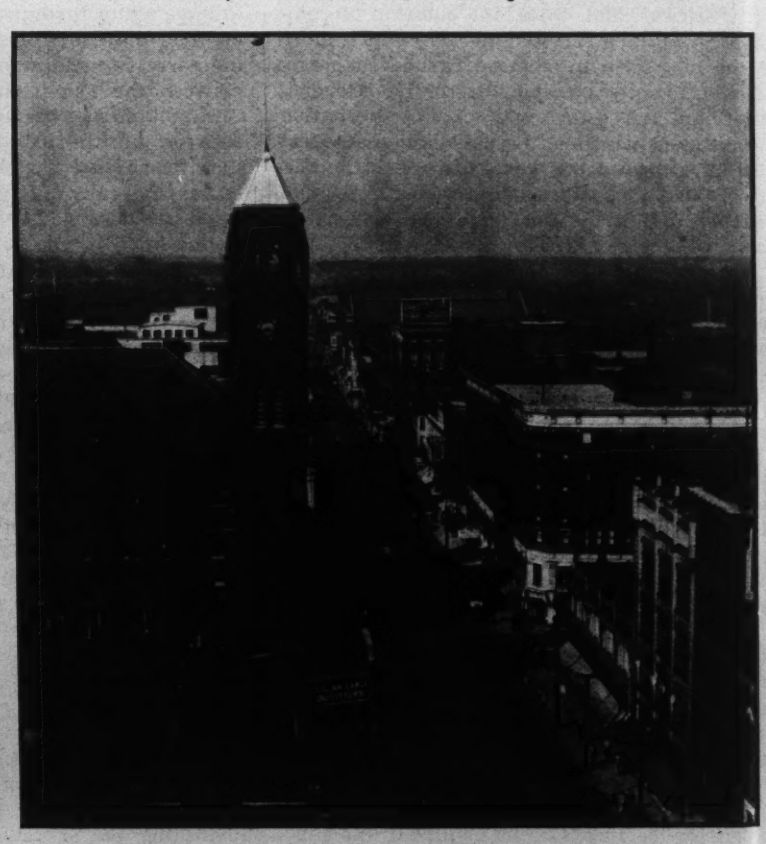
Gore Park, in the very centre of downtown Hamilton, was also his gift. This is how it looked in "horse and buggy" days (1879).



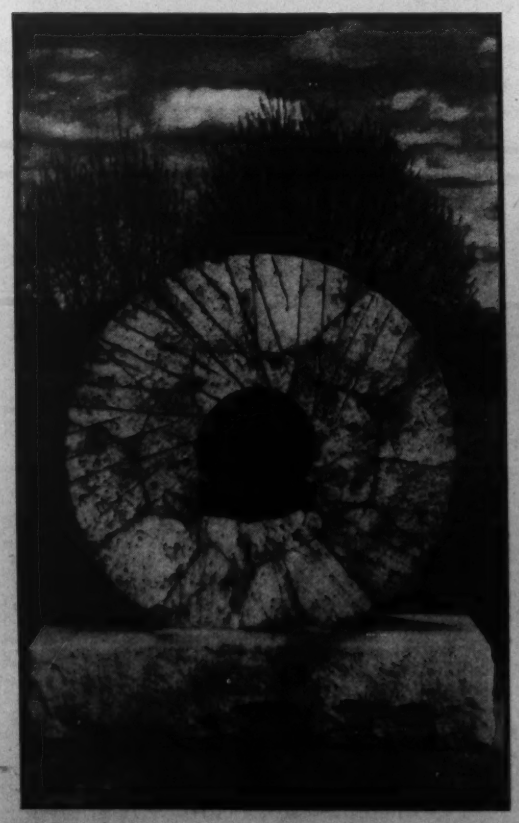
In 1895 King and James Street (showing City Hall) had graduated from horse cars, but there were as yet no automobiles.

Dust was thick on Hamilton's unpaved streets in 1866, hence these quaint watering carts.

Gore Park, now a "green breather" in the heart of the business district, looks like this today. Note contrast with above.



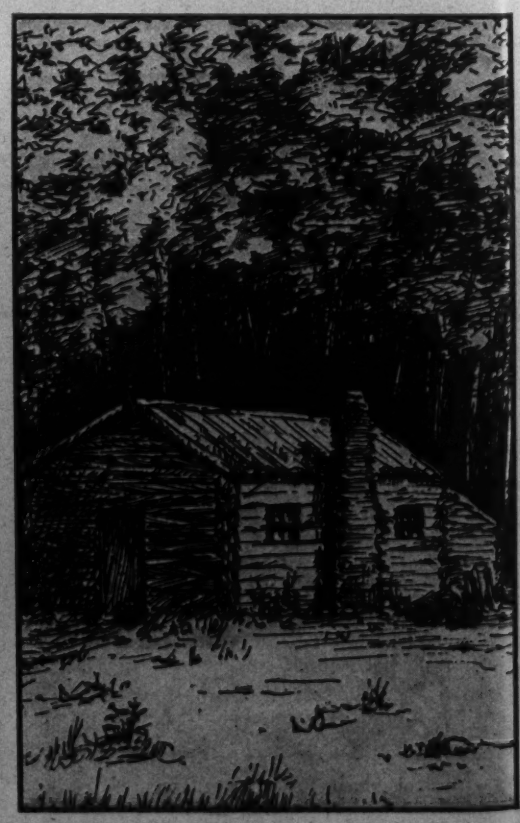
James Street looking north (1946). Still the same City Hall but today a continuous flow of traffic passes its doors.



The millwheel from Old Mill, Twenty Mile Creek, referred to in song, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie", is a pioneer landmark.

Ancient battery in beautiful Dundurn Park. The famed castle of that name, now a museum, was once the residence of Sir Allan MacNab.

Monument (in front of Court House) unveiled 1929 in memory of early U.E.L. settlers. A great many settled in Hamilton (1777-1816).



Hamilton's first school was this rude one-room log cabin set in a clearing. This is a drawing made from an early photograph.

Rich in Promise of Future Growth and Prosperity

FOUNDED by United Empire Loyalists, Hamilton was incorporated as a city in the summer of 1846—one hundred years ago. Today, with a population of 175,364, of which number almost one-third are employed in the city's many diversified industries, Hamilton is the outstanding industrial centre of the Dominion.

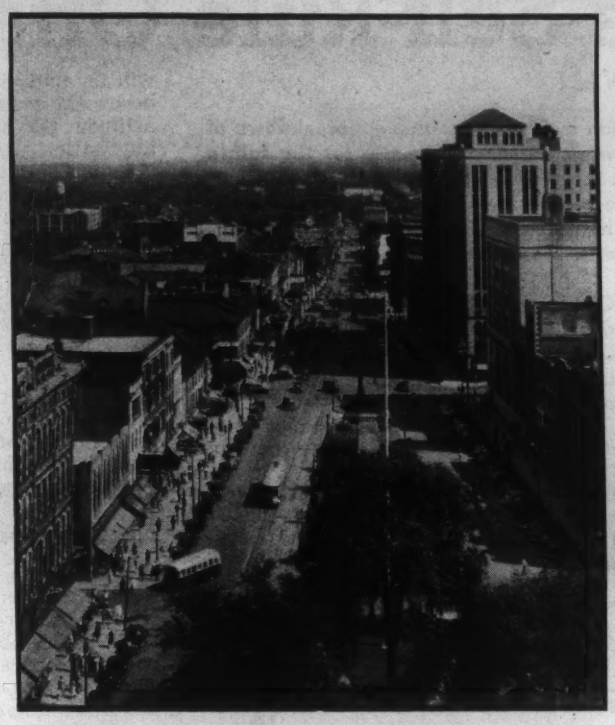
The story of how the city grew from those early beginnings is told here in pictures of its early settlers, its old-time streets, schools and public buildings, and as the years passed, in terms of its industries and workshops, its famous market and the teeming activity along its waterfront.

The story has its picturesque and homely side too. One American visitor when asked what he recalled about Hamilton, replied at once: "The Mountain — and oh yes, those *funny* streetcars!" Hamiltonians have another word for the latter, and you can be sure it isn't *"funny."*

It is significant, however, that visitors generally tend to recall these two particular things about Hamilton, and rightly too for they point up the anomaly which frequently prevents the casual visitor from seeing the city in proper perspective. For if Quebec has its picturesque and historic Citadel, Vancouver and Halifax, the Sounding Sea, Montreal, the St. Lawrence —not to mention Toronto's Island—certainly Hamiltonians from their Mountain possess the most striking view to be had from any city in North America — an imposing panorama of lake and bay, and at night the city's myriad lights glimmering in the darkness along the Mountain's flank, while eastward, where Hamilton's heavier industries are strategically located, the luminous glow from gigantic blast furnaces lights up the night sky.

But if Hamilton's Mountain is the symbol of the city's civic vision — that vision which planned and executed the city's noble entrance, spacious park system, golf course, sports and playing fields (Who can forget the Hamilton Tigers?), then its recent "ca-canny" decision not to purchase its radial system from the Niagara Commission, a move which undoubtedly would entail a pretty penny for modernization, new rolling stock, etc., is proof positive that Hamilton has its feet planted solidly on the ground. Not only did the City Fathers foresee the likelihood of an extended bus service to all parts of its now bulging limits, Hamilton has learned through experience dearly won in the depression years to cut its "coat according to its cloth." The city today has its proposed new master plan, but that development will be carried forward by easy stages and well within the city's financial capacities.

What is going to happen in Hamilton's next 100 years is difficult to predict—but whatever it is—you can be sure—"It'll be comin' round the Mountain when it comes!"



Hamilton, Canada's fifth largest city, is not superficially impressive, but its industries and business represent investments of many million dollars.

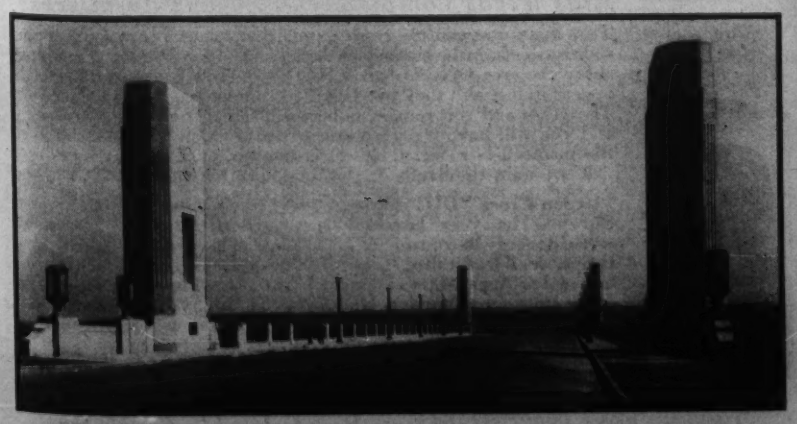
Bascule bridge at entrance to Hamilton harbor, finest land-locked harbor on Great Lakes.

From farm to table. The city's far-famed open-air market, which operates all the year-round, never lacks either supplies or customers.

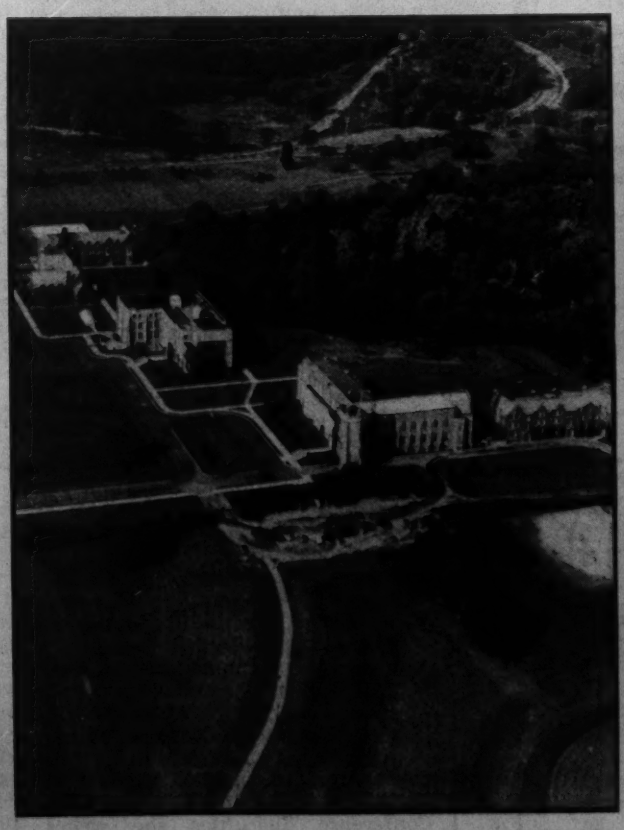
The Dominion's largest steel-producing centre, Hamilton is frequently called the "Pittsburgh of Canada."

Few cities in America have anything to equal Hamilton's magnificently landscaped Western Entrance.

One of the city's many splendid public schools and collegiates.



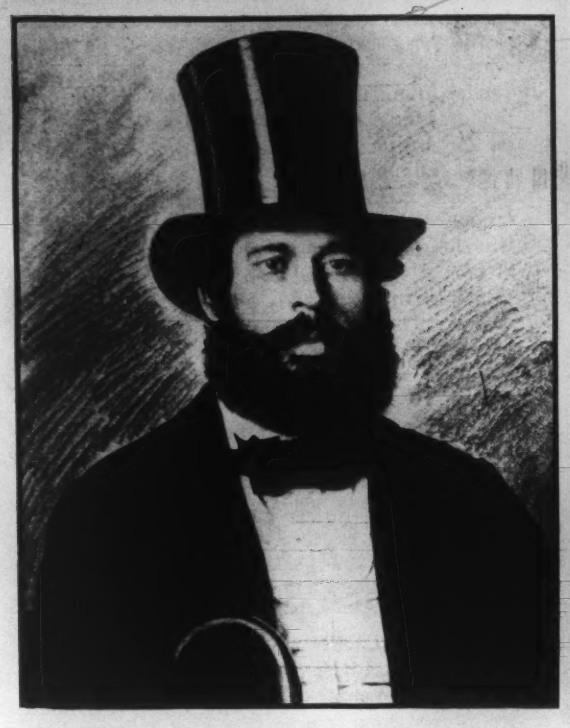
Visitors from the East approach Hamilton via this stately bridge. Inter-related parks and driveways are part of this superb plan.



McMaster University offers the youth of Hamilton opportunity for higher education right at home.

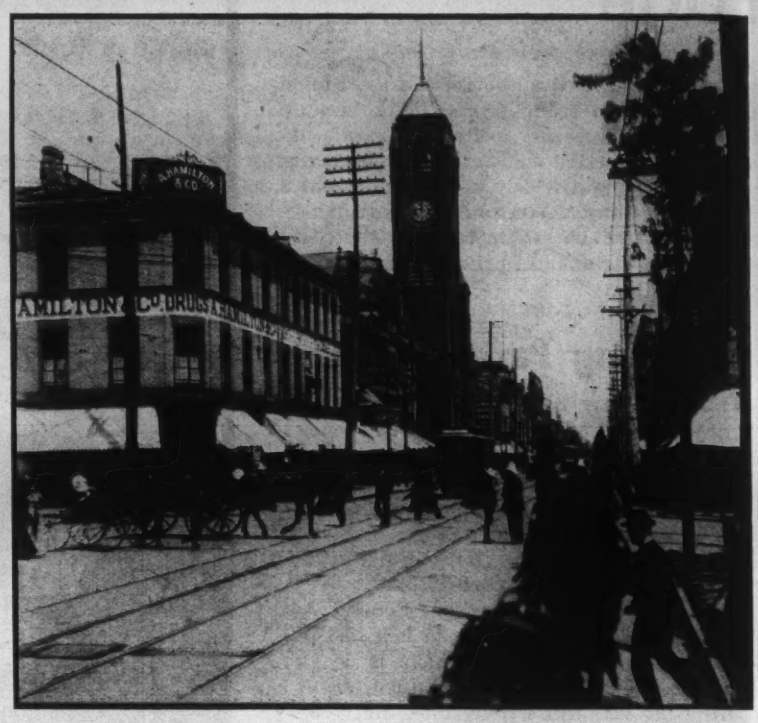
The city's view from the Mountain is famous but here is another well-known beauty spot in the Hamilton district.

Hamilton's Progress In First Hundred Years...



Hamilton took its name from George Hamilton (above) who founded the pioneer village (1813).

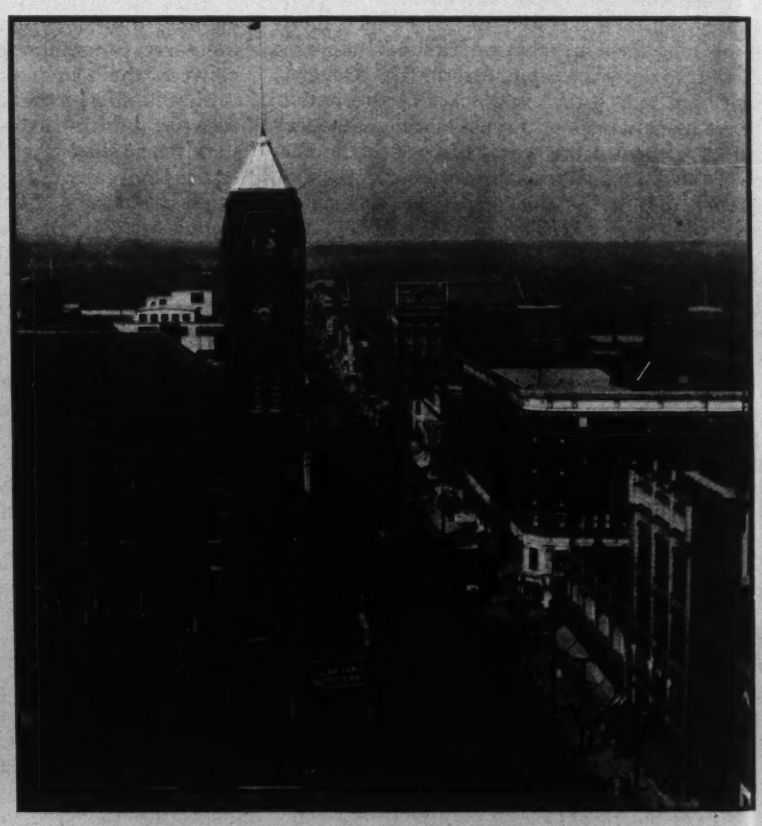
Gore Park, in the very centre of downtown Hamilton, was also his gift. This is how it looked in "horse and buggy" days (1879).



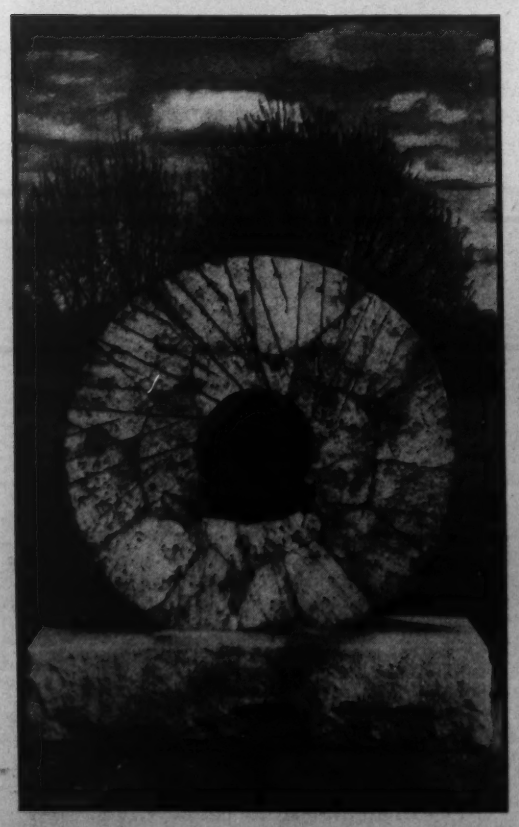
In 1895 King and James Street (showing City Hall) had graduated from horse cars, but there were as yet no automobiles.

Dust was thick on Hamilton's unpaved streets in 1866, hence these quaint watering carts.

Gore Park, now a "green breather" in the heart of the business district, looks like this today. Note contrast with above.



James Street looking north (1946). Still the same City Hall but today a continuous flow of traffic passes its doors.



The millwheel from Old Mill, Twenty Mile Creek, referred to in song, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie", is a pioneer landmark.

Ancient battery in beautiful Dundurn Park. The famed castle of that name, now a museum, was once the residence of Sir Allan MacNab.

Monument (in front of Court House) unveiled 1929 in memory of early U.E.L. settlers. A great many settled in Hamilton (1777-1816).

Hamilton's first school was this rude one-room log cabin set in a clearing. This is a drawing made from an early photograph.

Rich in Promise of Future Growth and Prosperity

FOUNDED by United Empire Loyalists, Hamilton was incorporated as a city in the summer of 1846—one hundred years ago. Today, with a population of 175,364, of which number almost one-third are employed in the city's many diversified industries, Hamilton is the outstanding industrial centre of the Dominion.

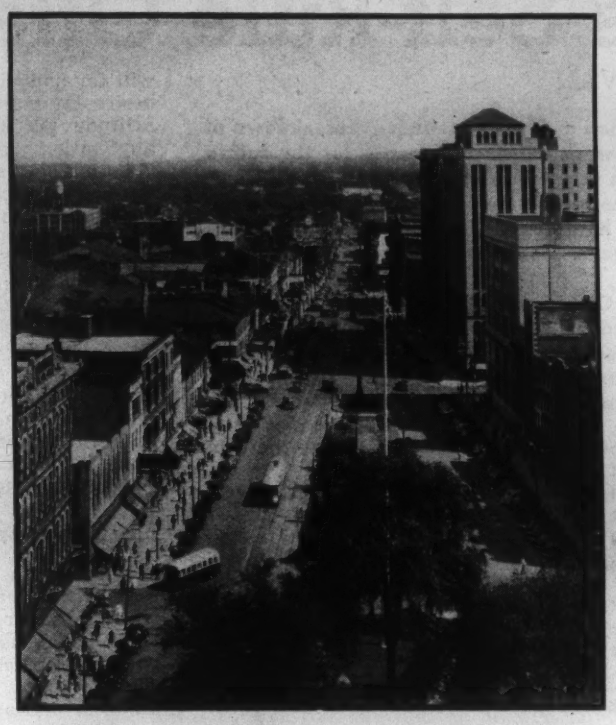
The story of how the city grew from those early beginnings is told here in pictures of its early settlers, its old-time streets, schools and public buildings, and as the years passed, in terms of its industries and workshops, its famous market and the teeming activity along its waterfront.

The story has its picturesque and homely side too. One American visitor when asked what he recalled about Hamilton, replied at once: "The Mountain — and oh yes, those *funny* streetcars!" Hamiltonians have another word for the latter, and you can be sure it isn't *"funny."*

It is significant, however, that visitors generally tend to recall these two particular things about Hamilton, and rightly too for they point up the anomaly which frequently prevents the casual visitor from seeing the city in proper perspective. For if Quebec has its picturesque and historic Citadel, Vancouver and Halifax, the Sounding Sea, Montreal, the St. Lawrence —not to mention Toronto's Island—certainly Hamiltonians from their Mountain possess the most striking view to be had from any city in North America — an imposing panorama of lake and bay, and at night the city's myriad lights glimmering in the darkness along the Mountain's flank, while eastward, where Hamilton's heavier industries are strategically located, the luminous glow from gigantic blast furnaces lights up the night sky.

But if Hamilton's Mountain is the symbol of the city's civic vision — that vision which planned and executed the city's noble entrance, spacious park system, golf course, sports and playing fields (Who can forget the Hamilton Tigers?), then its recent "ca-canny" decision not to purchase its radial system from the Niagara Commission, a move which undoubtedly would entail a pretty penny for modernization, new rolling stock, etc., is proof positive that Hamilton has its feet planted solidly on the ground. Not only did the City Fathers foresee the likelihood of an extended bus service to all parts of its now bulging limits, Hamilton has learned through experience dearly won in the depression years to cut its "coat according to its cloth." The city today has its proposed new master plan, but that development will be carried forward by easy stages and well within the city's financial capacities.

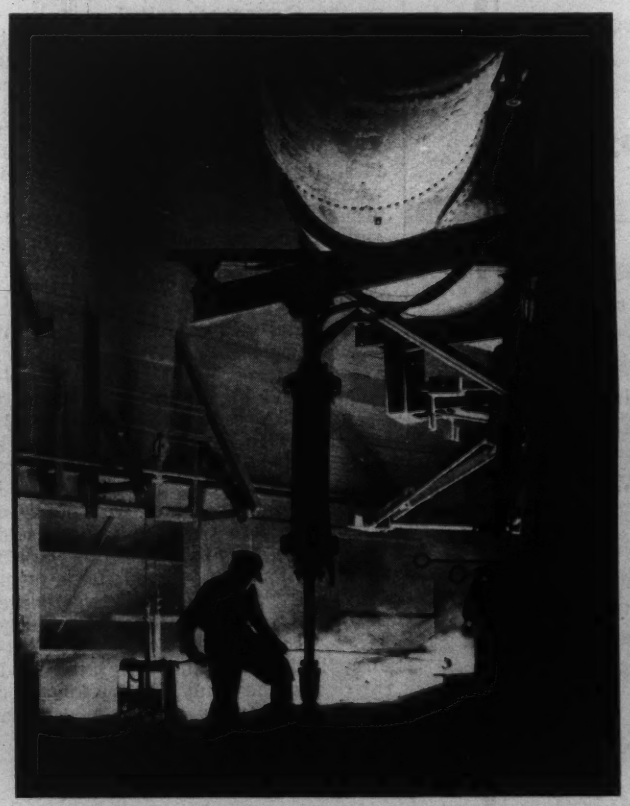
What is going to happen in Hamilton's next 100 years is difficult to predict—but whatever it is—you can be sure—"It'll be comin' round the Mountain when it comes!"



Hamilton, Canada's fifth largest city, is not superficially impressive, but its industries and business represent investments of many million dollars.

Bascule bridge at entrance to Hamilton harbor, finest land-locked harbor on Great Lakes.

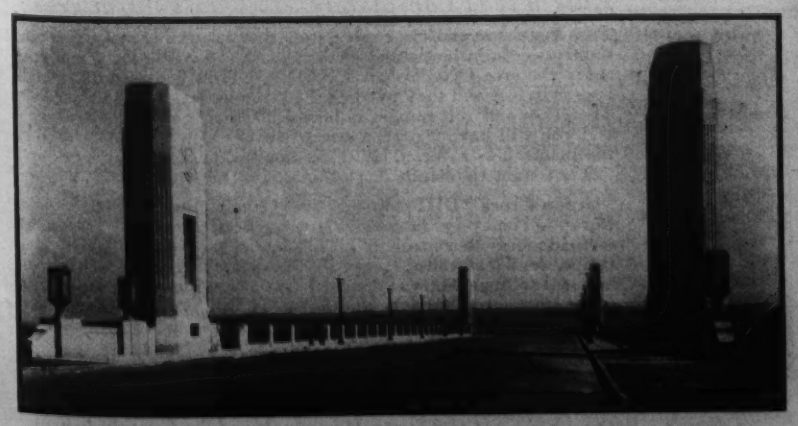
From farm to table. The city's far-famed open-air market, which operates all the year-round, never lacks either supplies or customers.



The Dominion's largest steel-producing centre, Hamilton is frequently called the "Pittsburgh of Canada."

Few cities in America have anything to equal Hamilton's magnificently landscaped Western Entrance.

One of the city's many splendid public schools and collegiates.



Visitors from the East approach Hamilton via this stately bridge. Inter-related parks and driveways are part of this superb plan.

McMaster University offers the youth of Hamilton opportunity for higher education right at home.

The city's view from the Mountain is famous but here is another well-known beauty spot in the Hamilton district.

Indian Conference Discord Weakens Self-Rule Offer

By GLENN KEITH COWAN

Early last week the British delegation in Simla announced a breakdown of the second conference trying to work out a compromise for the future government of India. The Indians themselves (Nehru, Patel, Azad, Ghaffer and Jinnah) could not come to any agreement. "Unbridgeable differences" remained. Slogans that had briefly been stilled when the conference had begun were heard again: "Long live Pakistan!"—"Long live Hindustan!"

In this third article on India Mr. Cowan shows that the basic reasons for the failure of the first Simla Conference, which he attended, remained unanswered in the interval and caused the second Simla failure. The same factors may well prevent the working of the new British Federation Plan. India needs a more fundamental answer.

SIMLA, City of Charm and unimaginable beauty, gracing the crest of a seven thousand foot Himalayan ridge, now bears the shame of a second failure in Indian independence negotiations. I attended the first failure last July. The cause of its failure has not since been cured. What folly to hope a second try would prove successful or to think the new British plan would succeed unless there had come a change.

India, like the rest of us, needs a much more fundamental answer. Both Simla conferences tried to find a legal answer to a moral crisis. The same advocates of such a policy would readily agree that no legal marriage contract guarantees a happy marriage unity. Unless the will for unity is present, unless a full desire for team work and an honest attitude prevails, any marriage or any nation will crumble.

India's great question—and ours—is: What price team work? Either we really want a world that works, or we blindly play the ostrich, believing that we can all carry on in the same old individualistic way and that atomic wars just won't happen here.

An idea is stronger than a constitution. An idea inspires a constitution; another often breaks it. India needs one big enough to give their Continent a unity. Failing this there is no unity.

What are the facts?

No Compromise

Mr. Jinnah, representing ninety million Moslems, demands unequivocably a large area of Northern India which he terms Pakistan. This will be a separate independent nation. The Congress Party backed by two hundred million Hindus insists upon a united India which would give them a majority in any election. At Simla neither would agree to compromise on these essential points. Each felt he had most adequate reasons. And so the Conference failed.

There was no idea bigger than their own demands and there is no solution short of it. But let's not play the hypocrite. Our Dominion-Provincial Conference failed on just the same inadequacy and a whole nation suffers. In India this could mean a civil war and with it all the fear that other nations might take sides to gain their own peculiar ends. Russia sits calmly on the border. What part would she play in a strife torn India? Civil war would set the entire East aflame and add confusion to present world uncertainty. What price team work?

One great hurdle has been cleared in India. A year ago only a small handful of Indians believed Britain's offer of independence was sincerely given. I went six months before I found an Indian leader who believed it and the few who did seldom said so openly, for their friends called them traitors or deemed them mentally astray. The vast independence program of the Congress Party sprang from the certainty of Britain's insincerity and the hard held conviction that only force, violent or nonviolent, would cause a British withdrawal.

Positive Unity Needed

Opposition to Britain kept Moslems and Hindus united in a concentrated drive for independence. But now that unifying force is gone and self-interest takes precedent for each faction. A new kind of unity must be built—a positive unity. Will India find it?

Unless you have been in India and have seen the absolute conviction with which British insincerity was held, you can hardly conceive the change when Mr. Gandhi tells his followers they are wrong if they think that Britain did not give her best to help Indians find a basis for their independence at the Conference.

This can mean much to India. British proposals will be taken seriously. In the past Indian propaganda was quick to find a hidden means of gaining power behind every British move, whether it was there or not. Britain now stands before Indian eyes as umpire and not oppressor. A year ago Gandhi told me that if he believed Britain would willingly leave the country he would ask her to stay on in such capacities as would be beneficial to them both. "Quit India", he said, "means no sudden withdrawal of British power, but a happily arranged transference of power over a suitable period of time".

Anne O'Hare McCormick writing in the New York *Times* last week emphasizes the sincerity of the British policy. Speaking of the Indian Conference difficulties she writes, "The obstacle is not in the conditions of independence laid down by Britain. The British actually are liquidating the Empire, which distinguishes their course in the postwar world from that of the Russians". This British move cuts the ground from under current Leftist propaganda.

The British Government Delegation now presents a six point plan for a Federal Union. Federal Government, including all of British India and the Princely States, will deal only with matters of external affairs, Defence and Communication. The Federal Assembly, drawn from all provinces and parties, cannot act without a majority vote, as well as a favorable majority in both the major parties — Congress and the Moslem League. All other powers will lie within the domain of each province and each Princely State for separate administration, and the provinces and the states may group themselves together within this framework.

The plan is sound, a fair compromise with all demands. Mr. Jinnah can group his Northern Moslem Provinces into a sort of Pakistan for all internal matters. The Hindus will have a unified India in the most essential affairs.

The Delegation asks for an Interim Government composed of Indians to act while the new Constitution body is being formed. Meantime, the Government carries on.

How is an Interim Government to be chosen? On this very matter the Simla Conference last summer failed. And what comes next if the Moslems flatly reject this plan? Or should it succeed will it be an answer to minority problems? The Moslem dominated provinces will have Hindu populations up to 48 per cent. Hindu Provinces will hold large Moslem groups. Will they work together any more happily because a Constitution has been written? It is not likely unless they have the will and the heart to do it.

A Constitution may indeed be written and approved. But can any compromise succeed when both parties set out to gain their own special ends? There must be a new spirit—an idea big enough to hold together such a political framework.

Two dogs fighting for a bone often

Add Extra Pleasure

to your trip to Winnipeg and Vancouver

Travel One Way via Great Northern Railway

Going West? Take Great Northern's scenic ROUTE OF THE EMPIRE BUILDER one way—and travel the opposite direction through Canada.

The famous EMPIRE BUILDER leaves Chicago's Union Station daily at 11:15 pm C. S. T. and provides luxurious service to the Twin Cities, the Pacific Northwest and connects in Everett, Wash., for Vancouver, B. C.; to Victoria, B. C., via Seattle or Vancouver and connecting steamer.

Travelers to Winnipeg who are stopping over in Chicago can take the late afternoon streamliners to the Twin Cities. These fast trains connect with the Great Northern's Winnipeg Limited, leaving St. Paul at 8:00 pm. This popular train provides overnight service to Winnipeg and affords convenient connections for travel to Western Canada.

If traveling to the Pacific Coast, you can enjoy a thrilling stop-off in Glacier National Park, Montana. The EMPIRE BUILDER stops at both rail entrances to the Park—the American gateway to the Canadian Rockies. Glorious Glacier's hotels and chalets will be open from June 15 to September 15.

The EMPIRE BUILDER provides standard Pullmans, Tourist Sleeping Cars, Coaches—all air-conditioned.

For tickets and reservations write or consult

H. E. WATKINS, General Agent
Great Northern Railway
507 Royal Bank Building
Toronto, Ontario
Phone: Elgin 3992

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

H. E. WATKINS, General Agent
Great Northern Railway
507 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario

Please send me information on trip to_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Province_____

The name HARTT *on your shoes*

is your assurance of getting the best in men's footwear. Hartt craftsmen have made only top grade shoes for 48 years to give you the comfort, style and long wear to which you are entitled.

The HARTT *Shoe* FOR MEN

at Better Shoe Stores Across Canada

Factory — Fredericton, N.B.

Kill WEEDS IN LAWNS

THIS EASY MODERN WAY WITH 2-4-D

"Green Cross" WEED-NO-MORE* (2-4-D)

Kills Weeds Completely . . . Won't harm grass.

THIS YEAR you can clear out dandelions, plantains and other unsightly weeds in lawns and paths *without damaging the grass.* Just spray the area ONCE with WEED-NO-MORE as soon as weeds appear in leaf and they will be killed completely right to the roots. The grass and soil remain unharmed. Then seed any bare spots and you will have a perfect weed-free lawn. WEED-NO-MORE, the magic 2-4-D Weed Killer, is non-poisonous to humans and will not stain the hands or clothing. Also kills poison ivy.

*Reg Trade Mark

"Green Cross" DDT Flower Spray—The very latest insecticide spray to control aphis, thrips, rose leaf roller, greenhouse leaf tyer larvae and other pests on garden and house plants.

"Green Cross" Rotenone Garden Guard*—A double-action garden dust which kills both sucking and chewing insects on flowers. Particularly good for vegetables because non-poisonous to humans.

These are but three of a complete line of modern pest control products for the garden now available at your store under the "Green Cross" trademark.

GREEN CROSS INSECTICIDES are Manufactured in Canada by:

The Canada Paint Co. Limited — The Lowe Brothers Company Ltd. — The Martin-Senour Company Limited — The Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada Ltd.

leave it free for a third intruder. Britain and the world are apprehensive of quarrelling India, for undemocratic forces have proved too eager to take advantage of unsettled conditions. Everybody wants a happily settled India.

Last week Devidas Gandhi, son of the Mahatma, walked smartly along a Montreal street, Dhoti cap, Hindu tunic and sandals caught the eye of passing people. He had come to Canada for newsprint which his country sadly lacks. But he was also thinking of the French and English question, and debating in his mind its relation to India's troubled racial and religious scene. In text books he had read painted and glowing pictures of our inter-racial relations. He wanted a first hand experience of a situation which he hoped might prove a guide to troubled India. "We must do in India what you have done in Canada", he told me in conversation.

Even as he talked, personal, racial and regional animosities were breaking up the Dominion-Provincial Conference in Ottawa. The text book unity which Mr. Gandhi thought he would find did not seem as evident in real life as it had been on the printed page. Perhaps were we to rediscover some of that spirit of Confederation that inspired our fathers, we might have more of an answer for these Indian visitors.

Some paint India's future black, and they reason well. Certainly a new plan must be found—an overarching basis for agreement such as made Canadian Confederation possible.

Hopeful Signs

There are signs of hopes. One, of course, is Britain's new position in the eyes of Indian leaders. Such trust brings more responsibility, and the wisdom, care and patience of British officials will be taxed to meet the problem. The determination of the present delegation to solve the situation also helps tremendously.

Even more hopeful has been the new pattern of thinking voiced by several Indian leaders during the recent months. They are out to give India a conception great enough to make team work on a continental scale a possibility. Lord Sinha, famed Indian statesman, stated the case simply in a cable to New World *News* after the first Simla Conference. "The only solution to our problem as to all the world problems lies in the great principle of not who's right, but what's right. If our leaders can by personal contact reach an agreement on these lines, the way lies clear before us".

The example of Burma gives them heart. Karens, Burmans, Anglo-Burmans, Chinese, Indians and British live side by side in Burma's towns and steaming jungles. Burma has been torn like India. The Japs made sure of this, playing on the prejudices of each religious group. Most Burmese leaders managed to flee the Japs. At Simla they set up a Provisional Government and there during the war the basic plans for Burmese self-government were laid and the country has now plunged ahead in reconstruction.

Why did Burma succeed where India is failing?

Gave Them an Idea

George West, Bishop of Rangoon, must take a great share of the credit. He is the friend and confidant of most of Burma's leaders and has been able to give them an idea big enough to over-arch their differences.

Just before a meeting between the Government in exile and the Anglo-Burmans who have always been considered one of Burma's minority problems, the Anglo-Burman leader came to visit West at Simla and discussed the matter. He outlined Anglo-Burmese demands, legal safeguards for their own customs, language and religious practices. He asked for West's full backing in the Conference.

George West well knew the trouble Burmese constitution makers would have to face.

"What do you think will happen to war torn Burma if every group returns home intent on what they can get from the country, rather than on what they can give to it?" West carefully replied.

At the Government conference West found himself presiding. He had captured their imagination. Said the Anglo-Burman leader in place of their original demands, "We all know that constitutional safeguards given to minority interests act as an irritant on the majority and are ineffective in practice. It is certainly worth trying to remove all ill-feeling toward the Anglo-Burman. Why not then contribute towards a new relationship by taking the initiative and showing a new spirit? Bitterness is an admission of defeat, and to rise out of its clutches is not only to equip ourselves to give our best to Burma but to have ready for the Peace Table an answer to every afflicted minority in this war torn world".

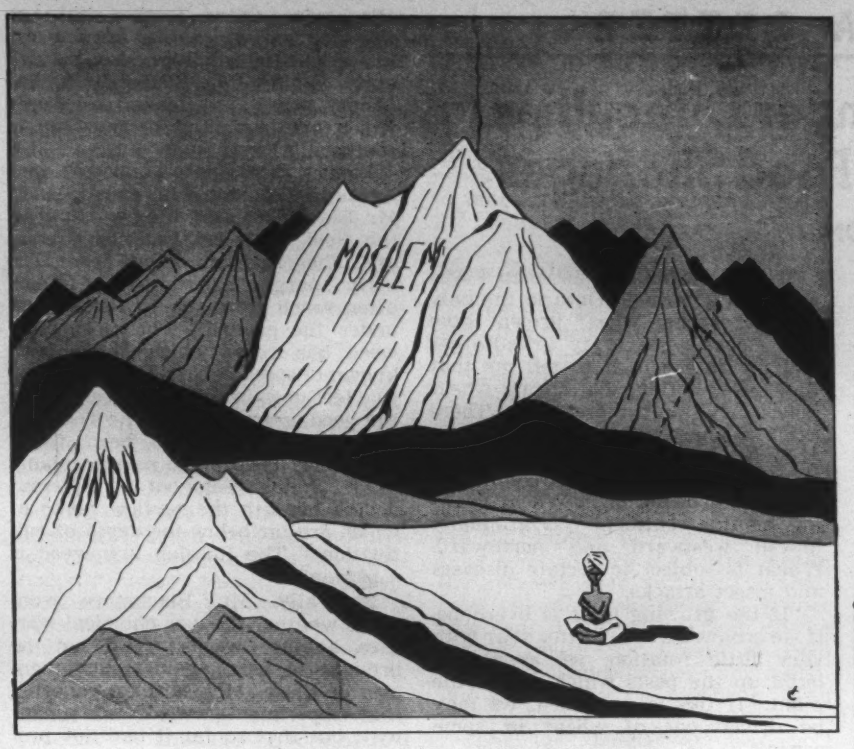
Four days later the conference ended—one Simla conference that worked—and it worked because the idea illustrated in the Anglo-Burman refusal to demand special privileges caught hold of all the parties. Their idea was bigger than their demands. What they could contribute to the welfare of Burma, instead of what they could demand, became a working slogan, and so unity was found.

India, too, can find an answer, but not while each and every group within its borders acts on fear, pride and individual gain. The answer is a change of attitude. That spirit behind our Confederation and the American Declaration of Independence was more of the heart than of the head. So too must rise India's Constitution.

When French and English here begin to think in terms of what their contribution to the total welfare is and let go protective fears we will have set an example for the world to follow. Either Canada, India, and the rest of the democratic world will find that inspired conception of democracy, or we will find ourselves in chaos, a prey to Communism or another Hitler of the Right.

Last year Prime Minister Attlee told the British Trade Union Congress at Blackpool, England, "Real peace in the world cannot be established by the force of the Great Powers however overwhelming. There must be a change of heart if peace is to be something better than an uneasy interval between the wars. The new world cannot be made by governments; it must be made by peoples."

We won the War of Arms. Will we lose the Battle of Ideas?



INDIA WAITS FOR A MOUNTAIN TO MOVE!

PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

With knowledge of Economics, Public Speaking, Organizing Ability; familiar with conditions in Western Canada; capable of assuming position of trust.

Required by

TRADE ASSOCIATION

Apply in writing, stating qualifications, experience, etc. All applications strictly confidential.

P.O. Box 743 Winnipeg, Manitoba

for Easy Comfort
MONARCH-KNIT
Sweaters

Comfort and wearability go hand in hand with gay colorful designs to give Monarch-Knit sweaters an appeal all their own. They're bright, good-looking, tops for play or just plain loafing on warm summer days.

Famous for Quality

Monarch-Knit socks are outstanding favourites with active men who appreciate their soft comfort, smart appearance and sturdy wear.

When choosing *any* knitted wear, ask for Monarch-Knit.

MONARCH-KNIT
Famous for Quality
Foremost in Style
THE MONARCH KNITTING COMPANY LIMITED

DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO, DIVISION
Knitted Outerwear — Ladies' Full-Fashioned Hosiery
Mens' Socks — Hand Knitting Yarns
JOSEPH SIMPSON DIVISION
8 Berkeley St., Toronto, Ont.
Knitted Outerwear — Knitted Underwear

If you're in need of ready cash—remember

LOANING MONEY
is our business

To wage earners . . .

To salaried people . . .

To business and professional men

Personal loans are available at this Bank, to wage earners, salaried men and women, business and professional people for any reasonable purpose.

Any of our Branch Managers will be glad to advise on your particular need. Simply show him that the loan is for some sound purpose.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

Over a Century of Banking Experience

OTTAWA LETTER

Farmers Work Under Difficulties to Alleviate World Food Shortages

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

LAST Friday would be called a quiet day in the House of Commons. Most of the session was spent on Estimates. The proceedings made no headlines in the daily newspapers. Indeed, in the editions which I saw only two or three small "squibs" succeeded in getting into print at all. Several of the really significant discussions were certainly reported, but must have got squeezed out of the average Canadian daily by the pressure of more sensational items. Those citizens who subscribe to Hansard, and who conscientiously follow the proceedings of the House would find this unpretentious debate full of meat.

For the Committee of Supply was considering the Estimates of the Minister of Agriculture; and farmers, doctors, veterinarians and schoolteachers took part in a debate which, in these days of desperate food shortages over a large part of the world, was highly interesting. Few urban people could have followed it closely without acquiring a new respect for the Canadian farmer, and an awareness of the constant battle which is going on against natural enemies and economic obstacles.

Those of us who live in the city, even if we were originally raised on a farm, are too prone to be blind about the quite revolutionary developments which occur in agriculture, and which have an intimate bearing on the production of our daily bread. I still recall the shock I had in 1938, listening at Queen's Park to testimony by William Reek, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to the effect that Ontario's soil was wearing out, due to persistent cropping.

Last Friday Mr. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, said some equally jolting things about the production of wheat on the prairies.

He was answering a question about the havoc done to the western wheat fields by the sawfly. "Sawfly did not do a great deal of damage for some years in western Canada. Gradually the damage has increased to the point where in some areas it is almost impossible to grow wheat," he said.

"One might say that that has been the history of growing wheat. Wheat growing, as I recall its history in this country, started down on the little island at the mouth of the St. Croix river. They could grow wheat there, and the growing of it extended across Canada.

"I can remember that when I was a boy on a farm in Ontario the only kind of spring wheat grown there was Goose wheat. My grandfather and my father used to tell me that they grew nothing but spring wheat when they went there first. There came a time when they could not grow it, because of certain things that had happened in connection with the growing of it. Wheat growing on this continent has gradually moved westward and northward. Wheat is subject to certain diseases and insect attacks.

"If the growing of it is overdone, if we crop wheat year after year with very little rotation, we eventually build up the pests which attack the plant. If this is continued, we may be driven out of wheat in some areas."

Constant Battle

Mr. Gardiner then made a rather amazing statement: *"Without the experimental work that has been done in connection with rust, probably by this time we would have been almost out of wheat production on the prairies."*

(Which suggests an aside: What do the hungry millions of the world owe today to the obscure scientists who have been pitting their intelligence for years against the ravages of rust, in the laboratories at Winnipeg and elsewhere?)

"Our crops," he continued, "were wiped out so many years in succession that we simply had to stop trying to grow wheat at all." Nor is it a battle which one wins and then sits down to gloat, it demands constant renewal. "We find that when wheat such as Thatcher is grown continuously in one area, the rust-resistant qualities decrease. We thought it was one hundred per cent rust-resistant over great areas when we began growing it, but I think today it is rated at about sixty-five per cent."

Another menace is the sawfly. The Department of Agriculture has developed a variety which is able to resist that pest "fairly successfully". But it happens to be a relatively low grade wheat. The research continues: what they are now looking for is a variety of wheat that will be resistant both to rust and to sawfly, give heavy yields, and still rank among the best wheats for baking and general food quality.

The member for Lethbridge, J. H. Blackmore, threw further light on the struggle which the farmer and his scientific advisers are persistently waging. Mr. Blackmore talked about new and fearsome weeds which are beginning to show up in southern Alberta.

Four "exceedingly serious" new weeds had come into his constituency, Mr. Blackmore said, the leafy spurge, the field bindweed, the hoary cress and the Russian knapweed. The leafy spurge "has tap roots which often reach from ten to fifteen feet under the ground." The field bindweed has roots which "have been known to spread six feet outward and five feet deep in fourteen weeks after the seed germinates." The roots of the hoary cress have been found thirty feet deep. "The mature plants send running roots out at different depths beneath the surface, some of which are far below the depth of cultivation." The Russian knapweed is a perennial.

Naturally, Mr. Blackmore wondered whether the new chemical warfare against weeds could not be brought to bear against such menaces as these. Mr. Gardiner reported that experimental work was under way, but that so far it had not progressed to the point where it could be recommended, still less guaranteed.

The age-old comparison between the Ontario mixed farm and the spring-wheat farm of the prairies, which the operator used to be pictured as abandoning each winter for the more salubrious air of California, made its brief appearance in the debate, and Messrs. Gladstone (Wellington South) and Cardiff (Huron North) rose to describe, for the benefit of prairie members, the cold hard facts about life on the Ontario farm.

Agriculture in Ontario, Mr. Gladstone reminded the committee, is an all-year-round operation. Costly buildings are needed for winter housing of all live stock. On a hundred-acre Ontario farm, the summer operations would consist of looking after a ten-acre field of wheat, a ten-acre field of oats or barley, a few acres of ensilage corn, perhaps two acres of roots of some kind, perhaps mangolds. Mr. Cardiff reported that western farmers would walk around his farm and wind up by saying, "I would not farm here for all the world, because you have too much work to do."

As a matter of fact, providing the one bright note in a recital of agricultural woes and worries, the Minister of Agriculture admitted that the Saskatchewan farmer, despite high freight rates and other disadvantages, had the edge in some ways. "Rather than knock it all the time, and say the farmers are all broke, and everybody is having a hard time, and everywhere else in the world they are having a good time, I would say that I do not know any place in the world where they are having a better time than in western Canada; and that is where I would rather live," he avowed.

Being willing, it would seem, to take the bitter with the sweet.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO, CANADA
A Residential and Day School for Boys, aged 7 - 18
Junior and Senior Matriculation: Games for all boys: Fireproof Residences: Well equipped classrooms: Modern Gymnasium: Swimming Pool. Scholarships offered boys of fourteen and under. Autumn Term opens Wednesday, September 11th. For Prospectus please apply to
L. M. McKenzie, B.A., *Principal.*
FOUNDED IN 1829
463

"PICTURES FOR LASTING PLEASURE"

"YOUNG TREES" by EMILY CARR. This painting by the famous Canadian artist is now on view together with a large and interesting collection of fine paintings by Canadian, English and European artists.

EST. 1932
A. R. LAING — G. BLAIR LAING
LAING FINE ART GALLERIES
60 Bloor St. East, Toronto — Just East of Yonge

EDDY
QUALITY PAPERS
For Every Paper Need

CHENEAUX BOND
MULTISCRIP DUPLICATING EXPRESS WRITING MANILLA
WELLINGTON OFFSET ANCASTER BOOK TECUMSEH BRISTOL MOHAWK BRISTOL
GUARDIAN INDEX BRISTOL "C" TAG AND "X" TAG
LIGHTHOUSE WOVE ENVELOPE NIAGARA LITHO DALHOUSIE LEDGER
. . .
WHITE SWAN TOILET TISSUE ONLIWON TOILET TISSUE ONLIWON PAPER TOWELS
. . . and many other lines of paper for converting purposes

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY
Hull · Canada

Abitibi Land Plan Is Good Working Model

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

In this, the first of two articles, Mr. Williamson describes the Land Settlement Plan which, in the Abitibi District of Quebec, has turned virgin bushland into a well-ordered agricultural area. The results attained by the application of intelligent guidance and self-help will be outlined in a second article. What has been done in Abitibi can be done elsewhere.

WITHOUT flourish of trumpets, a transformation has been taking shape in the Abitibi District of Northwestern Quebec which will warrant careful study. We are a little too prone to accept as fact the idea that the arable land in Canada is reaching the point of saturation. This thesis has been expounded with such dogmatic insistence that it is pleasant to turn to a practical demonstration which refutes the academic pessimism on which it is based.

Canada has been cursed more than most countries with an inferiority complex which has retarded progress. We discount our ability to achieve on a grand scale although we are confronted on every hand with consummations which are more truly expressions of our national character. In consequence we perform miracles only to find them commonplace. Forty years ago, Abitibi District was to the agriculturist, a forbidden waste of bush. The land settlement scheme put into effect in that area has worked a minor miracle.

The first settlers moved into the Abitibi District in 1910. The construction of the National Transcontinental Railway promoted further settlement and, between 1912 and 1917, fifteen hundred additional families took up land, These were grouped in nine communities. Since these early settlers were chiefly interested in lumbering and pulpwood operations and markets were lacking for agricultural products, a period of great prosperity during and after the First Great War changed rapidly when the price of pulpwood dropped from $20 to $9 a cord. From 1921 to 1926 many of the settlers moved back to their places of origin and surrendered cultivated areas of from thirty to fifty acres to local merchants in payment of debts.

"Pulp" Farms

Due to lack of markets and marketing facilities, these people had been, in effect, operating "pulp" farms. The history of "pulp" farmers, that is those who depend on the sale of pulpwood for a livelihood, has been uniformly bad in all the North country. Even when cleared land suitable for agriculture results from these operations, the sale of pulpwood is considered the chief source of income and agriculture is given subordinate consideration which spells failure.

In 1932 Quebec adopted different colonization methods and promoted various agencies of self-help among the settlers. The result of these more enlightened policies may be seen in the record of settlement for the years from 1937 to 1943. In that period 3,354 settlements were established which, at the least, must have introduced a population of sixteen thousand people. The population figures for the District show the following increases:—

1915	1,237
1931	23,692
1941	67,415

Much of this increase is no doubt due to increasing mining activity but from 1931 to 1942 thirty-eight exclusively rural communities were established which averaged one hundred and fifty families. There were, at the end of 1944, 14,000 farms of 100 acres under cultivation.

This record was not created by haphazard methods. At all times settlement was kept under very definite control. Assistance was given under three plans. These were a Federal-Provincial Plan, a Provincial Plan and a system of Special Grants. The Federal-Provincial Plan went into effect in 1932 and this, due to certain restrictions in the plan, was supplemented in 1941 by the Provincial Plan.

In general outline these two plans are much alike. They both call for a strict selective process for the settlers and the primary selection is made by a distinctly local board. Since in Quebec the Catholic church is so closely identified with the population, ecclesiastical, rather than political, subdivisions were adopted as recruiting areas. The dioceses of the Catholic church afforded twenty-two such areas and Protestant societies were given three, at Sherbrooke, Montreal and Quebec. The parish became the ultimate area for selection and a parish board made the first recommendation, which was subject to review at the diocesan level, before being submitted to the Governmental Board.

Selective Process

This procedure gave assurance of an intimate knowledge of the applicant and no doubt could result in a high standard among the accepted settlers. It was also part of the plan that each settlement should be recruited from a particular diocese and interchange would be permitted only under very special conditions.

The conditions for eligibility are of interest. Settlers had to be British subjects, resident in Canada and married. They had to possess some practical experience in agriculture, to enjoy good health . . . this applied to all members of the family, and be courageous, thrifty and good workers. The wives had to be able to sew, knit, bake bread and be in general good housekeepers. It was noted that a knowledge of spinning, weaving and poultry-keeping was also desirable. It was stipulated that the prospective settler must not have benefitted under any other previous colonization scheme, nor be already settled on a farm. He must in addition be financially unable to settle himself or with the aid of relatives. Thc Provincial plan, in addition, permitted the settlement of single men over twenty-one years of age. The grants under this plan were somewhat lower.

The benefits conferred under the Federal-Provincial Plan may be briefly summarized. A grant not to exceed, in the average, $1,000 was to be spread, on a diminishing scale, over a period of four years. Special rates for railway travel and transportation of effects were allowed and the farms were to be paid for at the rate of thirty cents an acre. Payments for land were to be made in five annual instalments to be deducted from land-clearing and ploughing bonuses. These bonuses ranged from $10 an acre, applicable to ten acres, for clearing in the case of non-residents to much higher grants to resident fathers with children. Where there were six children under the age of twenty-one the grants amounted to $10 an acre for breaking and $5 an acre for seeding, between stumps, applicable to forty acres, and $10 an acre for breaking and $5 an acre for seeding, applicable to an additional twenty acres of cleared land. In 1942, the Province paid in bonuses $657,789.64 to 13,377 families.

In 1939 experiments were carried out to determine the efficacy of mechanized land-clearance. It proved so successful that it was made a matter of general policy in 1940. Mechanical clearance is now available to settlers under certain lenient conditions. The land must have been cleared of trees at least three years previously. The area to be stumped must have been well drained and the settlers are required to provide assistance to the machine. For each acre mechanically cleared $5 is withheld from the bonus earned. Five acres is the maximum amount which will be cleared for an individual settler in one year and to obtain the services of a machine at least ten settlers within a distance of two miles must make a joint request.

In 1943 there were fourteen tractors operating in Abitibi. Most of these were equipped with bulldozers or treedozers, the latter having teeth instead of a blade. In 1932, 19,808 acres were stumped, 11,00 acres broken and 750 acres harrowed by mechanical equipment.

Before being accepted the settler is required to take certain pledges. He has to agree to settle himself permanently and to follow the advice of the officials in authority. He pledges himself not to dispose of any article placed in his care without the written permission of the Settlement Board. He has to agree to work conscientiously and to spend frugally under penalty of discontinuance of his allowances. He is debarred from incurring debts which would impair the success of his settlement and from using any part of his grants to acquire additional land or for the premature purchase of animals, equipment and particularly a motorcar or truck. The inspectors delegated to give him advice are also in a position to check his behavior.

The third plan of Special Grants was designed largely to assist established settlers in acquiring permanent houses, repairing existing houses or in building or repairing barns. Prior to 1937 the Government had encouraged settlers to construct temporary dwellings and non-permanent barns, the grants up to that time having been insufficient for anything better.

New Buildings Needed

When more liberal allowances were instituted, it was felt that consideration should be given to earlier settlers. The log houses, which in many cases had been built, could not be converted into permanent residences. New buildings were, therefore, essential. Any settler established prior to 1937 is entitled to assistance. The only stipulations are that lumber for the construction shall be secured by the settler during the previous year and that he shall have dug and constructed a proper basement in accordance with official plans. Under the Provincial Plan there are also provisions for assisting in building or repairing farm houses.

That the danger of haphazard settlement is fully realized is quite apparent from the nature of the examination made before any district is opened for settlement. A general survey, including aerial photography, is made of the area it is proposed to colonize. This shows the topography, watercourses and timber stands. Soil samples are also taken at various points to give a general idea of fertility. If these preliminary surveys warrant more detailed examination, soil analyses are made from samples taken fifty feet apart. From this data a definite idea of each potential farm in the area is obtained.

The farms are each one hundred acres, being four acres wide by twenty-five acres deep. This is reminiscent of the early settlements along the St. Lawrence and has the advantage of bringing the dwellings within close proximity to each other. Allowances are made for range and penetration roads. These are two miles apart, the penetration roads running north and south and the range roads east and west. The roads are normally constructed two years before settlement takes place and are supplied with drains. Settlement is allowed only on land properly drained.

Before one of these prepared districts is opened for settlement, the site of the community centre is determined and lots are reserved for various communal purposes. In general an area of from four to five hundred acres is allotted to accomodate the village and this is subdivided into appropriate lots.

Copper is the trunk of an indispensable family tree

The copper family of alloys is versatile indeed . . . has helped make possible the telephone, refrigeration, radio . . . has contributed to the development of practically all technical and industrial progress.

For these time-tested, dependable copper alloys combine strength and workability, electrical and thermal conductivity, resistance to corrosion and freedom from rust . . . properties that make them so necessary to modern progress.

But now, with the world facing an era of unequalled development, copper and its alloys are ready to play their prominent part. Anaconda Copper, Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver will continue to contribute importantly to Canadian living.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

Anaconda Copper Alloys

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED (Made-in-Canada Products)

Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ont. Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Sq. Bldg.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Best Person in the Room at Mrs. Eliot's Bridge Party

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

DURING the dancing lesson the mothers sat in the waiting room looking through old coverless copies of *Life* and listening to the thud and scuffle of feet above and the endlessly reiterated "Meditation" from "Thais". It was the dullest hour of the week, Mrs. Eliot thought, and the conversation of the mothers, which was all about rationing and shortages, was almost as depressing as the waiting. Mrs. Ramsay as usual sat serenely by herself. She didn't join in the conversation and she didn't seem to mind the waiting. But after all, thought Mrs. Eliot, when you are as beautiful as that and have a kolinsky coat besides you can afford to sit apart and look serene.

On a sudden impluse she went over to the vacant chair beside Mrs. Ramsay. "Don't you get tired of sitting against the wall being a waiting mother?" she said. Mrs. Ramsay turned to her with a look of unexpected shy pleasure; and because it was surprising to find that her aloofness rose from diffidence rather than any consciousness of her own distinction, Mrs. Eliot went on more quickly than she had intended, "I'm dying for a cup of coffee and there's quite a good sandwich shop around the corner. Would you care to come?"

Mrs. Ramsay rose instantly, "Why, how nice of you to think of it," she said.

They found the sandwich shop and spent an agreeable half-hour discussing their children. "Diane's a little flat-footed," Mrs. Eliot said. "I thought the dancing might help." "I enrolled Katharine because I thought ballet might give her confidence," Mrs. Ramsay said, and Mrs. Eliot laughed. "I sometimes think that confidence is something Diane needs to be cured of," she said.

After that they spent every Tuesday from three to four together at the sandwich shop. Mrs. Eliot was fascinated by her new acquaintance; she had never met anyone quite like her before. "I'd like to invite her here sometime," she said to Mr. Eliot. "I think she's lonely—her husband's still overseas . . . You'd like her, Tom. She's an absolute knockout."

"Have her over on Saturday for bridge then," Tom said agreeably. Mrs. Eliot pondered. "I'm not quite sure it would work," she said. She had a feeling that Mrs. Ramsay moved in a somewhat rarer atmosphere than her own. "She seems to have very broadminded ideas about things," she said. "I don't know—I guess I will, she probably won't come."

MRS. Ramsay came, however. She arrived late and stood in the doorway a moment, looking a little uncertain before so many strangers. But the entrance was a triumph just the same. The women came instantly to attention, and the men wore a sudden air of gallantry. Tom Eliot hurried to get her a drink, someone sprang forward with a lighter. The conversation became general to include her. Sue Eliot, setting up the bridge tables, glowed with generous pleasure at the success of her friend. "Well, this is my lucky night," Bill Evans said when he found himself sitting opposite her. Mrs. Ramsay smiled. "I'm afraid my bridge isn't exactly brilliant," she said. "It doesn't need to be," he told her.

But her bridge was very good and her bridge manners were even better. She didn't complain about her hand or deplore her partner's or talk across the table. Mrs. Eliot, a little more nervously aware than usual, wished that Marj Porter wouldn't wail quite so constantly, "My God, what lousy support!" when her partner put down his hand; but Mrs. Ramsay didn't appear to notice it. She seemed altogether happy and at ease in the midst of so much admiration and easy friendliness. "She's the best person in the room", Mrs. Eliot thought watching her. The light from the bridge lamp shone on her smooth blond head, and her face, as she spread her hand before her partner, was vivid with contrition and laughter.

The bridge and the refreshments were over but the guests sat about communicative and relaxed. Then Marj Porter began to tell about her coat. "A simply huge piece of Persian paw, right in the middle of the back," she said. "God knows where my own good fur went. And all the consolation I got from Cliff was, well what do you expect when you go to a Jewish furrier."

Mrs. Eliot glanced a little apprehensively at Mrs. Ramsay. This was the sort of vulgarity she felt her friend would highmindedly resent. But Mrs. Ramsay seemed to be listening only vaguely. She got up in a moment and came over. "I wonder if I could use the telephone," she said.

MRS. Eliot led her into the hall, then turned back at the doorway. "But you aren't calling a taxi!" she said.

"It's nearly one o'clock," Mrs. Ramsay said, "and I live so far away." She completed her dialling and ordered the taxi, "Simply the other end of nowhere."

"Well I suppose it will save the men from competing about who will drive you home," Mrs. Eliot said.

They went back together into the living-room. "Well at least the clean kind are a little better than the dirty kind," Thelma Corey was saying.

"They're all impossible," Marj said angrily. "You know that lovely old place on the corner opposite us. These people bought it and painted it everything, and put venetian blinds all over the place, even the bathroom."

"I rather like venetian blinds," Mrs. Eliot said, "only they're a nuisance to keep clean." She added nervously, "How about some more bridge?"

But it was too late. The evil thing was there, dominating the room, and the faces that had been generous and friendly had turned cruel and strangely shallow.

"You probably dropped at least a thousand dollars on your place," Gil White said.

"Yes, but what can you do for Heaven's sake," Marj asked.

"WELL I'll tell you," Gil said, "This fellow came round to my place and he had a business card, something or other McDonald. All I needed was to look at him and I said I wasn't selling and when I did I'd have to consider the feelings of my neighbors."

"They're buying up all the real estate everywhere," Thelma said. "What I'd like to know is, where do they get all the money?"

"Rags and bones," Marj said. "Well I'll tell you one thing," said Gil. "Those little shops downtown that used to sell cheap rayon and silk and curtain material, most of them were operated by Jewish smugglers. They'd make a quick profit and clear out before the law could catch up with them, the bastards—" he turned to Mrs. Ramsay, "If you'll pardon the expression," he said.

Mrs. Ramsay said gently, "Did you hate them because they smuggled dress material, or just because they were Jews?"

He stared, then laughed. "It's the same thing in this town."

"Mrs. Ramsay's just being broadminded," Bill Evans said and turned to her, smiling: "How'd you like it if a Jewish setup bought the place next to yours?" he asked.

Mrs. Ramsay's face was a little flushed, but her voice was still gentle. "I might like it very much," she said. "You see I am a Jewess myself."

In the silence that followed Mrs. Eliot seemed to catch almost audibly the frail dreadful splintering of what had been her happy party. The silence lengthened and then Thelma got up, "It's awfully late," she began, but the door-bell rang and she sat down again. "I think it's your taxi," said Mrs. Eliot. She followed Mrs. Ramsay into the bedroom and helped her find her things. "I'm sorry," Mrs. Ramsay said, and carefully pulled down her little veil, "I should have told you." "As if that would have made any difference!" Mrs. Eliot said. She went with her to the door. "They were unforgivable," she said, but Mrs. Ramsay only said "Goodbye," and held out her hand. She went, very light and erect, down the steps and watching her Mrs. Eliot couldn't have told which of the two of them was being rejected.

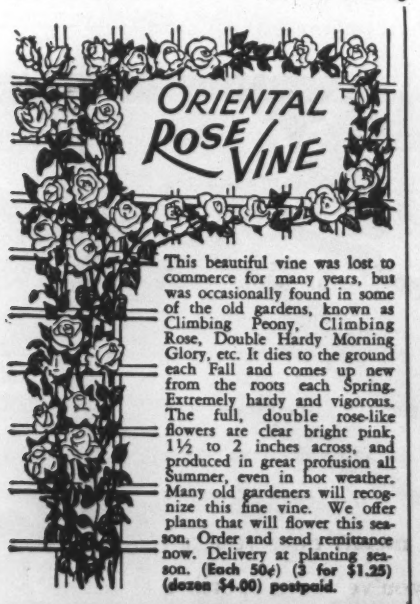
Back in the living-room they had begun to recover a little. "Well, that was a nice spot to put your friends in," Marj said with a rather nervous laugh.

"Poor Sue didn't know," Thelma said and giggled. "Didn't you notice, she served ham sandwiches!"

They all began to laugh then, a little too noisily. Mrs. Eliot stood without a word. "You've done something shameful!" she wanted to say, but she only stood there with a fixed smile to match their laughter and it seemed to her that her own relief at being exonerated and forgiven was the most shameful betrayal of all.

"I thought there was something funny about her as soon as she came in the room," said Marj, who was proud of her intuitions. "It's funny, I can nearly always tell."

"You couldn't possibly tell," Mrs. Eliot heard herself say indignantly. "Why I was with her for weeks, and I hadn't the slightest idea!"



This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. (Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

With its homelike, comfortable buildings surrounded by 75 acres of landscaped lawns and wooded hills, is a peaceful haven for the mentally ill or those suffering from nervous strain and other disorders.

A staff of experienced physicians, therapists and nurses assures individual attention and the special treatment each patient requires. Moderate rates.

Physicians and those interested are invited to visit Homewood or to write for booklet to:

F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Supt.,
Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph
Ontario Limited.

FOUNDED 1857 — BELLEVILLE ONTARIO

ALBERT COLLEGE

PARENTS— The training, guidance and education of your boy or girl is today a matter of the greatest importance. The measure of life's success will depend very greatly on the school you select to assist you in this great task.

The school's environment, character, and qualifications must be your first concern and the financial outlay cannot, of course, be ignored.

Our Staff is carefully selected from experienced teachers of the finest calibre, recognizing that personal guidance, plus skillful teaching, is essential. The college is inspected by the Department of Education. The courses include, Public School, High School including Honour Matriculation, Business courses, Music, Dramatics, etc.

Enquiries will receive the personal attention of the principal, Rev. Bert Howard, D.D.

CO-EDUCATIONAL

GRAHAM HALL For Boys and Young Men

THE MANOR For Girls and Young Women

D'J'EVER

by Gallois

IT CERTAINLY IS LONELY IN THE HOUSE SINCE DOROTHY GOT MARRIED ISN'T IT, DEAR?
D'J'EVER FEEL LONELY AS THE WIFE AND YOU LOOK AT THE EMPTY ROOM WHICH YOUR DAUGHTER LEFT WHEN SHE GOT MARRIED
I'M FED UP TRYING TO FIND A PLACE TO LIVE!
MAYBE I CAN HELP YOU— I'LL GIVE YOU A CALL TO-NIGHT
BUT NEXT MORNING YOU HAPPEN TO BUMP INTO A RETURNED SOLDIER WHO TELLS YOU THAT HE AND HIS WIFE CAN'T FIND A PLACE TO LIVE
IT'S THE LEAST WE CAN DO FOR THEM, DEAR, AND THEY'LL BE COMPANY FOR US TOO!
AND WHEN YOU GET TO THE OFFICE AND PHONE THE WIFE SHE HEARTILY AGREES TO RENT THE SPARE ROOM TO THEM
...D'J'EVER FEEL HAPPIER IN YOUR LIFE WHEN YOU REALIZE WHAT A GOOD TURN YOU HAVE DONE FOR THEM?

CONTRIBUTED BY 6-4W

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

Asia's Birth Rate Has Grim Implications

By MURRAY OULTON

The populations of Russia, Japan, China and India are increasing with amazing rapidity — four a minute in Japan, while China already has one-fifth of the world's numbers — but the white races are growing at only one-sixth of the rate of the yellow.

Industrialization has brought wider powers and a higher living standard to many backward nations, with the result that their vast populations will have a far greater dominance on world affairs in the not-so-distant future.

FAMINE, want and war have been stalking the globe these past ten years, yet, such is the instinct of mankind for life, that the world's population has been increasing at an unprecedented rate. Despite everything man's numbers are rising so rapidly that, unless deliberate limitation comes about, the equivalent of 15 new earths will have to be created or discovered every century to free the people of the world from want.

This is the conclusion reached by the American Population Reference Bureau, which suggests that atomic energy, or some other force, will have to provide the living needs for such population increases.

The most alarming fact, of course, is that while the population of Europe is practically stationary, if not decreasing, the masses of Asia are growing at a terrific rate. The adjective is not unwarranted, because in Japan—to quote a striking example—babies have been arriving at four a minute.

China's Huge Increase

The most staggering instance is China, where neither famine nor flood, war nor want, can stem its rising tide. The country already supports one fifth of the world's population, but it could send out 6,000,000 emigrants a year and still increase its numbers at home. The Red Cross Commission to China in 1929 reported: "If all the ships in the world now engaged in passenger traffic were withdrawn from their usual routes and were devoted solely to transporting Chinese from their native land to other countries, they could not keep up with the growth of population."

At the present rate of increase, in half a century's time China and South-East Asia may between them be called upon to support populations nearly equal to the entire peoples of the world today.

Death rates there and in India are greatly higher than in the Western world, yet Government records in the latter country show that its population has expanded by 50,000,000 in a decade. Forty years ago the figure was 284,000,000, last year it was 390,000,000. These statistics show that the rise is due to a higher standard of living, better sanitation and improved medical services.

Another country with an extremely high birth rate is Brazil, which has doubled its population in less than a quarter of a century. Brazil, therefore, in the next generation is likely to rank not merely as a great South American country but as a world power.

Russia is already a world power, but in population she has nowhere reached its zenith. Although the country has suffered grievous war losses, it is estimated that its population of 174,000,000 (1940) will rise to about 250,000,000 in another 25 years.

As a contrast, if present tendencies continue, by 1980 Britain's population will have dropped from 45,000,000 to 34,000,000. While east of the Urals, in Russia, Japan, China, India, the cycle of increase still sweeps on, not only in Britain, but in the rest of the countries of Western Europe, the figures seem likely to fall. This has long been true of France, and it is believed that, now the artificial stimulation by Nazism is removed, the population of Germany will begin to decline.

This is not due to overcrowding, for the tendency is apparent as well in the half-empty Dominions of Australia and New Zealand. Wherever we look the British race, the Americans, the French and the Germans, are growing at a pace hardly a sixth of that of the yellow races.

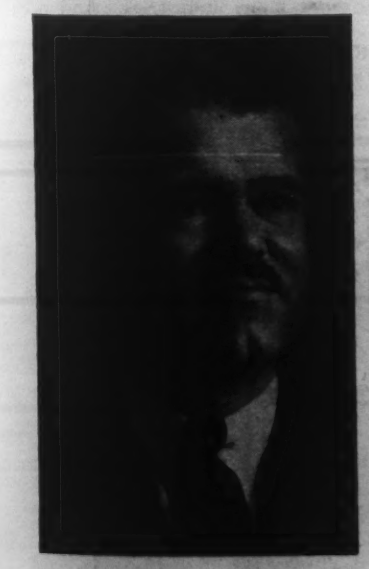
World Growth

The population of the globe, which, at the present time, is just over 2,000,000,000, will be over 21,000,000,000 in three centuries if the present global rate of increase continues—and obviously the greater part will consist of the peoples of Asia.

Possibly, as the standard of living rises, limitation will set in, but even the most casual reflection on the subject suggests frightening conclusions. For, as Adolf Berle, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, has pointed out, no longer have Western Europe and America the monopoly in the developments of modern science, industry and transportation. This gave them dominance, but now whole populations are being endowed with new capacities for construction and destruction for good and evil.

There are only two possibilities: wars in which the losing sides will be practically annihilated; or the regular planning of world peace. This is the choice before mankind.

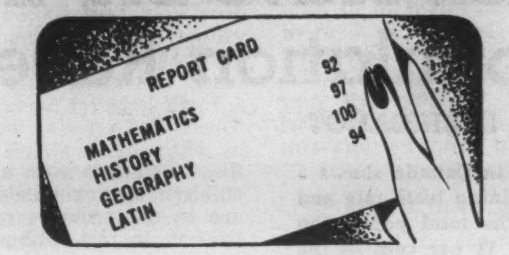
Laura Secord New Appointment



ROBERT J. McGILLIS

Announcement is made by John D. Hayes, President of Laura Secord Candy Shops, of the appointment of R. J. McGillis as Gen. Manager.

Mr. McGillis, who has been Secretary and Sales Manager, now succeeds C. P. Moher who has been appointed Executive Assistant to the President. Mr. McGillis became associated with the firm in Winnipeg in 1932 when he was supervisor of Western Sales of Laura Secord Candy Shops. In his present capacity, Mr. McGillis takes over direction of all Laura Secord Candy Shops.



Do Good Marks Indicate an Adult Mind?

How often have you encountered men with brilliant book-learning ability who are yet both social and business misfits? An adult mind is that of a man who can be trusted with responsibility—a man whose emotions are controlled, whose actions are disciplined, whose integrity is unquestioned. Training is needed to achieve such maturity, and at Appleby College this fact is recognized and embraced by the curriculum. A limited enrolment makes possible friendly individual supervision. Grounds are ideally located, hobbies are encouraged, and sports are a regular part of the curriculum. The course of studies provides entrance to any University. For an illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster.

Rev. J. A. M. Bell
Headmaster

Oakville, Ontario

APPLEBY COLLEGE

"It's nice to ride in a chair car again"

Yes, things are improving. Chair cars are back on many Canadian National runs, and more equipment is becoming available for civilian use again. That means now you can make that train trip you've been putting off. Whether it's business or pleasure, a long trip or a short one, we'll do everything we can to assure you an enjoyable journey.

LET CN HELP PLAN YOUR TRIP

Any Canadian National ticket office is a good place to go, not just for tickets, timetables and itineraries, but for other help, too; reservations at Canadian National's hotels from coast to coast; help in planning your vacation, fishing and hunting trips, etc. Put your problem up to Canadian National!

CANADIAN NATIONAL
TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

French Have Big Lead In Population Race

By E. L. CHICANOT

British stock in Canada shows a steadily declining birth rate and its ratio of the total population has dropped 11 per cent in the past eighty years, despite volume immigration; yet the Dominion's French population, with only negligible immigration, constitutes one-third of the population, as it did at the first Dominion census in 1871. In the past decade alone, increase in the British element amounted to only 5.4 per cent, while that of the French was 19 per cent.

British Canadians are largely indifferent to this trend although the likelihood of a balancing factor in any mass volume of immigration is practically nil. Whether Family Allowances in providing for decreases in payments in respect to children after the fourth will tend to produce the "ideal" Canadian family remains to be seen.

THE marked feature of difference between the system of Family Allowances in Canada and those in force in other countries as well as that proposed for Britain is that Canada's payments decrease in respect of children after the fourth in a family. It is fair to assume from this that, from the standpoint of the national well-being, the government considers four children a satisfactory family and would be satisfied if all families in the Dominion could be brought up to this strength.

It might then be assumed that the peculiar way in which Canada's system of Family Allowances has been framed was specifically designed to encourage the birth rate in certain national groups where stimulation was most needed. It is well known that the birth rate and rate of natural increase among the French and foreign-born in Canada are higher than among those of British stock and that the continuous injection of fresh lifeblood by way of immigration has not succeeded in maintaining the ratio of the British element in the population.

To refresh oneself on this point one has merely to refer to the tables of fertility and birth rates in the census returns of the Dominion.

Fertility Rates of Canadian Women. (Per 1,000 of population.)

French	242.15
German	163.06
Ukranian	162.20
Hungarian	153.14
Italian	152.91
Scandinavian	137.09
Polish	130.45
British	128.88

Birth Rates

	1931.	1941.
French	29.5	31.11
Italian	26.1	26.3
Central and Eastern European	25.1	24.9
Scandinavian	20.4	20.3
British	18.1	17.8

The striking feature of the foregoing tables is the situation of the French and British at polar extremes. At the bottom is a group which, in spite of millions of immigrants contributed from its homeland in the past nearly eighty years, has seen its ratio of the total population steadily decline, having lost 11 per cent in the period, and now constituting less than half the total. At the top is a people whose immigration from its homeland has been negligible and which has had to contend with the introduction of hordes of immigrants from British and other countries and yet today constitutes the same approximately one third of the population it did at the time the first Dominion census was taken in 1871.

The reason for this may be very briefly summed up. Recent statistics show that the average number of children per family of British extraction in Canada is 1.88 while that of the French family is 3.07. Of families in Canada with more than five children approximately 50 per cent are in the province of Quebec. In Quebec, in fact, 13.3 per cent of all families have more that five children, as against 4.7 in the province of Ontario. The population of Quebec is the youngest in Canada, the average age being 27.8 years as against 31.4 years in Ontario. While 42.4 per cent of Quebec's population is less than 20 years, only 33.4 per cent of that of Ontario falls into this classification.

Not long ago Bishop Desranleau of Sherbrooke, speaking on the future of French Canadians, said, "We are much too big to be eaten and we are much too alive to be stopped. We will spread in Canada from coast to coast." There is nothing unusual about this. Other French Canadian publicists have been saying it for a long time, and the evidence on which they base such utterances is available to all. The strange thing is that these periodical assertions should make so little impression on those of British stock in Canada, that they should be so little interested in what is so obviously taking place.

Radical Changes

Under conditions Canada is facing today with regard to population one may venture to express some perturbation over the situation without being accused of racial prejudice. Most people, if they ever bothered to think seriously about it, would be inclined to agree that the present proportions of Canadian population, a largely adventitious evolution, is eminently satisfactory and desirable, and would deplore any drastic change. But a change has been taking place gradually ever since the confederation of the Dominion, and it promises to become much more radical.

The part immigration will have in the postwar era in Canada is a matter of conjecture, but one can be fairly certain in some respects. The days of a volume immigration are definitely gone, and from all the evidence it seems unlikely that even selective immigration will reach the proportions it has in the past. It is highly probable that immigration as a factor in Canadian population building will be of declining importance and the factor of natural increase of increasing significance. In this respect the decade between 1931 and 1941, when immigration was at a virtual standstill and Canada depended for population growth substantially upon domestic sources, furnishes something of an index to the future.

How many people have bothered to make an analysis of the statistics of the last census? As a rule they observe an increase for the decade of 1,129,869 or 11 per cent, consider it satisfactory in view of all circumstances, and go no further. But if they dug a little deeper they would find that the increase in the British element in the decade amounted to only 6.4 per cent while that of the French was 19 per cent. And this latter increment was not, as one might too readily judge, solely or largely attributable to the province of Quebec. The fact is commonly overlooked that nearly a quarter, or 22.6 per cent, of the French population of Canada is to be found outside of Quebec. Over the ten years between the two censuses some of the most startling increases were made in other than the essentially French Canadian province.

Following are the respective increases in the population among British and French in the different provinces between 1931 and 1941.

	British p.c.	French p.c.
Prince Edward Island	6.7	14.3
Nova Scotia	13.5	11.6
New Brunswick	10.7	19.6
Quebec	4.6	18.6
Ontario	7.4	26.5
Manitoba	—2.0*	10.5
Saskatchewan	—8.2*	—.33*
Alberta	2.6	11.9
British Columbia	16.6	45.5

*—Loss.

It is clear that the boundaries of Quebec are proving too narrow for such a fertile, farm-loving people, a situation that in the past caused an exodus to the United States where citizens of French Canadian extraction are now estimated to number at least 2,500,000. The last census decade would seem to show what happens when the expansion of this people beyond their province is sought to a greater extent within the confines of Canada.

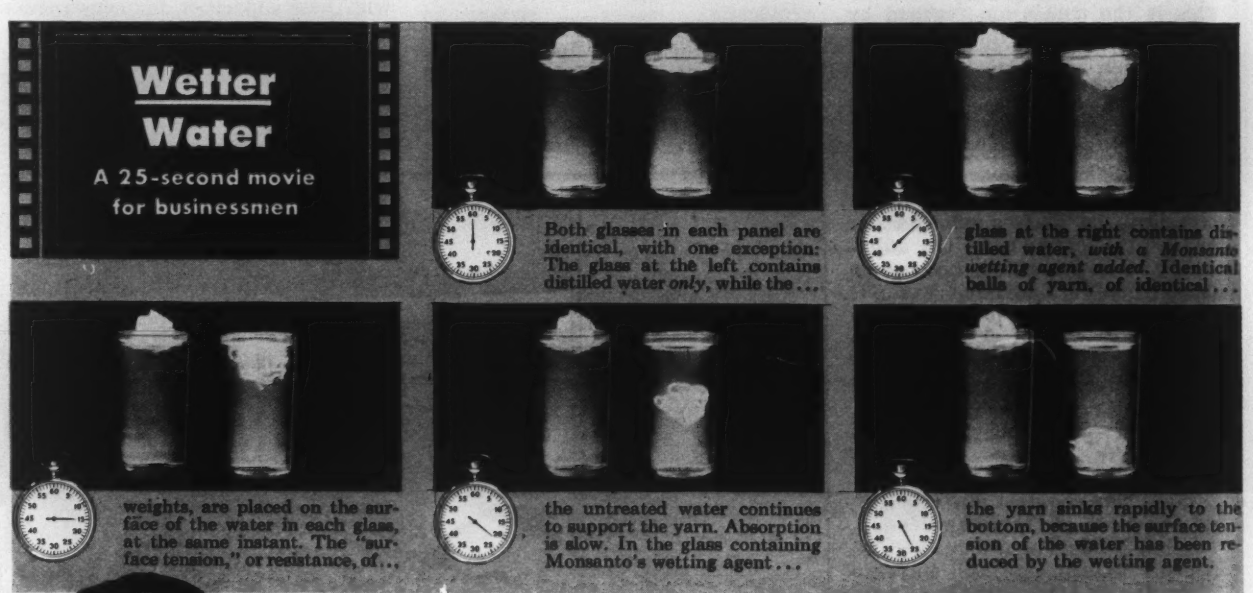
French in West

The press of Montreal recently carried notice of an intensive colonization effort in Quebec province by the Peace River Valley Colonization Society, which is sponsored by the Apostolic Vicar of Girouard in Alberta and actively prosecuted by priests of the vicarate. Its object is to further develop that healthy little nucleus of a French Canada in Northern Alberta, which was established by the famous Father Lacombe and his co-workers and to which a large number of colonists from Quebec were directed in the years following the last war. The movement endeavors to keep surplus young people from Quebec agricultural parishes on the land in Canada by directing them to the newer sections of the West rather than let them seep away across the border into the United States where they would be lost both to Canada and the agricultural life.

This single example of French Canadian expansion in Canada outside the province of Quebec is selected because its very worthy aim of preserving young men and women of French agricultural stock for Canada raises an interesting point of speculation. It seldom occurs to people to realize that had such organization existed in the days when young people who found themselves surplus in agricultural parishes took the line of least resistance and crossed the border into the United States, and had these vigorous youngsters been diverted to the newly-opened fertile plains of Western Canada, French Canadians would today probably be in a majority in Canadian population, outnumbering those of British stock.

Under the conditions facing Canada today the possibility of this coming about is by no means fantastic. The most remarkable thing, however, is the complacency with which those of British stock regard this imminent loss of status. Everywhere in the world today—in Britain, the United States, Australia and New Zealand—the British stock is failing to hold its own, and most of these countries express a degree of alarm and concern. Canada has not, as yet, exhibited any great perturbation, though her situation would seem to be a great deal more critical. Consistent immigration has signally failed to maintain the position of the British against a people which, numbering a bare 70,000 at the time of the conquest, have of themselves expanded to approximately 6,000,000 souls in North America. It is about time the British in Canada woke up to the situation.

The United States and Canada are planning to share their rich food resources to allay grim shortages in Europe. Food rations are so low there that hungry children crowd around Allied camp garbage cans in search of additional rations.


Wetter Water
A 25-second movie for businessmen
Both glasses in each panel are identical, with one exception: The glass at the left contains distilled water only, while the...
glass at the right contains distilled water, with a Monsanto wetting agent added. Identical balls of yarn, of identical...
weights, are placed on the surface of the water in each glass, at the same instant. The "surface tension," or resistance, of...
the untreated water continues to support the yarn. Absorption is slow. In the glass containing Monsanto's wetting agent...
the yarn sinks rapidly to the bottom, because the surface tension of the water has been reduced by the wetting agent.

Some present uses of wetting agents that may suggest new uses to you

1 Sudsier shampoos, cleaner rinses 2 Absorbent paper towels and other paper products 3 Longer lasting deodorants 4 Smoother metal surfaces 5 Uniformly colored leather 6 Brighter hues in fabrics of all kinds.

Other Uses of Wetting Agents—To reduce "wetting out" time of any porous or semi-porous materials... as a penetrating and spreading agent... for washing and scouring... metals cleaning, pickling, plating ... rust and scale removal... mixing with abrasive compounds and powders... sanding liquids... in laundries... photographic solutions... dust-settling solutions... fruit and vegetable cleaning and processing... plant-pest control powders... weed killers ... solutions for removing wall paper.

Here's what this Wetter Water may mean to *your* new products

Have you ever thought of water as one of the basic raw materials of Canadian Industry?

It is, you know. There's hardly a product you can name which doesn't depend on water at some stage in its manufacture. That's why anything that *improves* water is important to you, whether you are a user or a maker of industry's products.

Here is where Monsanto wetting agents serve.

They can be added directly to water used in production processes, or included in finished products that are later mixed with water. Wherever used, Monsanto wetting agents make *water wetter*, by reducing its surface tension. Result: Solutions using this wetter water soak faster and more thoroughly into cloth, or paper, or wood; spread more rapidly and uniformly; rinse off speedily and freely. Time is saved . . . products are improved . . . sales increased.

Businessmen may find suggestions for new wetting-agent uses by studying the interesting applications pictured and listed here. These are just a few of the many ways Monsanto wetting agents serve many industries. And wetting agents, in turn, are just a few of the hundreds of products made by Monsanto which serve *all* industry in scores of different fields.

MONSANTO (Canada) LIMITED
MONTREAL — TORONTO

A few products improved by Monsanto wetting agents

What's YOUR problem?

If water is used anywhere in manufacturing your product, or if it is added when your product is used, Monsanto wetting agents may save time, improve your product, or both. Let us know your problems and work with you on their solution . . . . P.S. If you have any problem involving chemicals or plants, take it to Monsanto . . . maker of hundreds of products for Canadian Industry.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

Britons Are Seeking Escape in Music

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

Good music is a form of escapism, says Dr. Inge. It is a dream world to which an increasing number of the people of Britain are turning these days—unconsciously and almost hungrily. Some, unable to find the solace they need in religion, are seeking it in music.

The ex-Dean of St. Paul's does not believe we shall have to listen through all eternity to instrumental music played by angels. This prospect, he adds, would almost deter him from the practice of virtue.

Wallingford, England.

THE growing popularity of good music is one of the few favorable signs in this dismal time.

Not only are all concerts crowded, but I find my mealtimes interfered with by my family, who tell me that there is a wonderful classical concert on the radio.

No doubt there is another side to it. I am told that there is also a modernist music, consisting mainly of hideous discords, which is as repulsive as the painting of Matisse and Picasso.

Music is an unknown language to me. The prospect of having to listen through all eternity to instrumental music played by angels on "loud uplifted trumpets" would, if I believed it, almost deter me from the practice of virtue.

Boring Anthem

When I was a dean I suffered agonies of boredom from the endless repetition of such remarks as "I wrestle and pray," or "God came from Teman," and by the time the choir had finished the Nicene Creed turned into an anthem, I had ceased to believe anything.

Why cannot the musicians translate their uplift into an intelligible language? Wordsworth can tell us what mountains and lakes have taught him. We can clumsily explain why we admire Milton's Nativity Ode and the church of Saint Sophia. But the musicians are dumb. If we cannot appreciate their masterpieces, so much the worse for us. "The man that hath no music in his soul . . . let no such man be trusted."

Schopenhauer arranges the arts in an ascending scale—sculpture, painting, poetry, music; music being the highest because it works with the most ethereal medium. There are said to be some musicians who prefer reading the score to hearing it played. If such men exist, they are ultra-Platonists. Is this what Keats meant when he wrote "melodies heard are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter?"

Was Hegel right when he said that we have left behind the stage in which art is the highest means by which we apprehend the Divine? I doubt it. Is art, and especially good music, for some people a substitute for religion?

Escape

That it is a means of escape there is no doubt. But an escape from what? It admits us into a dream world, but into a world not only more beautiful but more real.

We must not suppose that religion is nothing more than moralism. God has revealed Himself as perfect truth and perfect beauty, not only as perfect goodness. These are the ultimate values, a threefold cord not quickly broken. Artists have given the world a maximum of happiness.

A politician generally does more mischief by a single Act of Parliament than can be laid to the charge of all sculptors, painters, philosophers and musicians.

Aristotle says very truly, "There seems to be a sort of relationship between the soul on the one hand and harmonies and rhythms on the other". Sir Thomas Browne says that music is "a shadowed lesson of the whole world, such a melody as the whole world, well understood, would afford the understanding."

A Christian Platonist might say that all nature is a hymn sung by the divine Word, the agent in creation, to the glory of God the Father. This is all the more true if, with the Greeks, we extend the word music to cover all the fine arts.

"You can speak truth uncontradicted in verse," says Emerson. "You cannot in prose." Art is the wide world's memory of things, in which the clash of yes and no is silenced, and we know that, as Plotinus says, "Nothing that really *is* can ever perish."

Mystery of Art

"All that is at all lasts ever past recall," Browning echoes. Being and becoming are linked together in a mysterious way. To some extent art holds them together better than any other activity of the mind.

Music and poetry are arts of time; sculpture and painting are arts of space.

There are said to be signs that this country may recover the high position which it held in the 16th century in the art of music. It is partly a question of religion and partly of nationality. Extreme mystics, like the Quakers, have always distrusted music. The Puritans, in spite of Milton, who, a critic has said, is always right when he speaks of music, have been generally hostile to that and other artistic adjuncts of worship.

The good people of Norwich do not like to be reminded that their ancestors petitioned the Long Parliament for leave to destroy their "vast and useless" cathedral.

The Britons are more musical than the Saxons. Not only does music flourish in Wales and Cornwall, but there is a musical district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the old Forest of Elmet, where the Britons were not expelled. The Jews have produced great musicians, no sculptors and very few painters.

• •

STRETCHING AN ALLEY

INDUSTRIAL engineers announce they can take an inch-round glass marble and draw 150 miles of glass thread from it. The thread is one-eighth as thick as hair and is woven into tape to insulate electric motors.

—N.Y. *This Week*

CANADA UNLIMITED — *The Formative Years*

The Immigrants—*by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A.*

The Empire Builders

FROM THE MOORS OF SCOTLAND, the rocky coasts of Ireland, from English cities and farms they came, their hearts filled with wonder and a great hope. With them, fleeing from the hardships and oppressions of the Old World, came the sturdy countrymen of Europe.

Canada! and the very name was magic. Canada, land of opportunity . . . where a man's two strong hands could carve out security.

Up the mighty St. Lawrence to quaintly old-world Quebec—on through the rolling fields of Ontario—to the vast fertile miles of the Prairies—to the wooded slopes of the Rockies. And wherever they made their homes new strength was added to the bonds of blood kinship . . . new solidarity to the cause of Empire.

Within a few short years they had become a part of the fabric of Canada, their unbounded faith in the country of their choice justified, their dreams merged into the one dream that was to become a reality. The reality of Canada Unlimited—the Canada of today.

1846 One of a series depicting the growth of Canada as a nation, produced by O'Keefe's on the occasion of their 100th anniversary. 1946

And the bright light of freedom and prosperity which they saw, shines today for all of us with an even greater brilliance, beckoning us to the Canada of Tomorrow . . . the Canada that will be more surely and swiftly ours if we give expression to our continuing faith by our purchase and holding of Victory Bonds.

F278

Published by O'Keefe's BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

THE WORLD TODAY

Byrnes Struggles for One Europe; Molotov Postpones his Choice

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE weather is really much too fine for political crises. The early summer warmth, the fresh, brilliant green leafage on the trees, and the new growth fairly leaping out of the ground under the May rains all shout what a fine world it would be if only man were not such an ornery critter.

But the foreign ministers cannot agree; the Indian, Palestinian and Iranian factions threaten civil war; and even on this continent, an island of plenteous food and fabulous productive power in a war-ravaged world, men cannot agree on how to divide up the wealth, and in folly and spite paralyze the national life.

One might be sarcastic about this "peace" which we have won, and recall the old German wartime joke: "Enjoy the war while you can, for the peace will be terrible." But this, of course, is only the inevitable postwar headache of moral let-down, political readjustment, trade dislocation—and famine.

Will World Settle Down?

One can still hope that with the natural recuperative powers which some peoples, such as the British, the Belgians, the Czechs and the French are displaying already, and with the conservative instincts which are also discernible in many quarters, things will settle down considerably within a couple of years. But on the other hand there is the feeling that old patterns are not too much to be relied upon today, with two great new factors operating, the fear of atomic warfare, and the high-powered challenge of world communism.

The sharp cleavage in the U.N.O. and at Paris, along with developments in Europe, the Middle East and China, hold out the prospect of a divided world and an armed truce. It isn't quite decided yet, but almost.

While so many find much to criticize in American policy or lack of policy, I find, myself, a greater and greater appreciation of the efforts which Truman, Byrnes and Marshall have been making to ward off such an ominous division.

General Marshall continues to toil with indomitable courage at the task of reconciling the sharply opposed factions in China, to ward off a division which might spread through all Asia. And Secretary Byrnes' plans and efforts in Paris can only be understood as a refusal to accept as final the division of Europe.

He proposed time and again a settlement for Austria, lying at the strategic heart of Europe, to begin with the reduction of the occupying forces to token proportions. He sought repeatedly a beginning on an agreed settlement for Germany, the core of the European problem and main object of the rivalry of the great powers, without which nothing can be settled. He fought for a date for the general peace conference.

To promote the necessary confidence he offered a 25-year alliance to the other three powers, to guarantee German disarmament, thus breaking the oldest and strongest precedent of American foreign policy. Clinging to his "One Europe" concept in spite of the far-reaching development of an exclusive Soviet zone in the East, he fought for free access to the Danubian States; and he had in his briefcase a plan for the economic unification of all Europe under a special U. N. O. Council.

Just before going to Paris he offered a 90 million dollar loan to Poland, though she is presently under Soviet control, on the sole conditions of free elections and free news coverage, which were already supposed to have been guaranteed by the Yalta Agreement.

U.S. Aid to Soviet Zone

In the same way, U. N. R. R. A. aid, the greater part of it contributed by the United States, has lately been extended to the Ukraine and White Russia; and before that the largest share had been going into Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, in the Soviet zone, simply because their condition was the neediest, and with no consideration of power politics which would have called for the strengthening of Western European countries.

Mr. Byrnes has been moderate, fair and persistent, just as he was all through the handling of the Iranian dispute in the Security Council. If he fails the blame will be clearly placed. It will be placed on the man whom Senator Connally asked at a Paris cocktail party if he could say "yes" in any language.

As Joseph C. Harsch puts it in the *Monitor*, by hinting at the possibility that the United States might have to arrange separate peace treaties, Byrnes offered the Soviets a choice before he went to Paris. There could be a complete break between Russia and the West, which would mean reverting to the condition which existed between the wars, when the two worlds were largely closed to each other and only the most tenuous contact existed between them.

Or there could be a world in which the Russians and the Western powers would do as much diplomatic, commercial and cultural business with each other as possible, across the cushion of a neutral and healthy Europe. If they could manage to share influence and interest throughout Europe, then Europe itself would become a balance of power as well as a cushion. If they cannot agree, then either the iron curtain will be riveted across the middle of Europe or a dangerous struggle will begin for the location of that curtain.

Soviets Faced with Choice

Harsch thinks that, towards the end of the Paris Conference, the Soviets looked at the alternatives and decided to delay their choice, that there are still divergent counsels in the Kremlin which Molotov has gone home to try to resolve. Basically, the question which the Soviet leaders have to decide is whether Russia's frontiers shall recede to its own natural borders or be placed down the middle of Europe. The decision, Harsch concludes, will not be an easy one for Moscow to make.

Put at its simplest, it is a question whether the western-oriented party of Mikolajcyzk is to have as much freedom of operation in Poland as has the Communist party in France (or Italy, Belgium or Holland). If that were permitted, however, it is clear from innumerable reports that Mikolajcyzk would win the election by a huge majority, just as, if the Red Army were withdrawn, Communist regimes would be swept out of power all through Eastern Europe.

There isn't the slightest question of the result in Austria, Hungary or Rumania. And in Bulgaria, Soviet policy has succeeded in conveying a traditionally friendly people into violent Russophobes; while only in Yugoslavia could a rigidly established regime probably hold on for a while. The Russians show that they recognize this by keeping some 2½ million troops in these countries, and as Harsch says, it will not be an easy decision for them to make to give up the certain control which their troops afford them in these countries and face the natural reaction which release would bring about.

How to Win Friends

This brings us back to something that I said in these columns from the very beginning of the Soviet dispute with the Poles in 1943: that the only way to insure "friendly" governments in neighboring countries was to act in a friendly manner. Maybe the answer is that these people, basing every calculation on power, are as incapable of acting in a tolerant and friendly way as the Germans were when they had a similar opportunity.

If the Russians decided to release their control of Eastern Europe and share interest and influence throughout the Continent with the Western powers, they have no reason to assume that all of the countries liberated from their yoke would necessarily turn to us.

The Poles will not readily forgive us for abandoning our first ally and agreeing to the cession of nearly half their country to Russia. The Czechs have never quite recovered from their "betrayal" at Munich. The Austrians will not forget that the Western powers, in their anxiety to bolster Italy, failed to ask for rectification of the injustice of the South Tirol. The Hungarians are bitterly disappointed that we confirmed without question the previous Soviet award of all of Transylvania to Rumania.

Either the Yugoslavs or the Italians are going to be angry with us over the disposition of Trieste. And the Bulgars, unable to regain the Dobrudja from Rumania, or obtain the long-sought outlet to the Aegean against our support of Greece, have no reason to love us. A really friendly Soviet policy might easily retain equal influence with us in all these countries. And only real Soviet-Western cooperation can gradually tone down these new or ancient animosities, and create a more unified, peaceful Europe.

Byrnes Will Turn to U.N.O.

Well, there is the choice. When the foreign ministers go back at it on June 15 will they turn to the settlement of the key problems of Austria and Germany, and consider Byrnes' proposal for an Economic Council for Europe and free traffic on the great waterways, or will they start hammering away again at Trieste, which means locating the iron curtain across the continent? (Yugoslav-Soviet possession of Trieste would put the final clamp on the foreign trade, and hence the economic freedom, of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.)

In his speech reporting on the Foreign Ministers Conference early this week Byrnes renewed his threat of separate action if the Soviets continued to try to exercise a veto on peace-making, and with an interesting new variation. If no general peace conference date is set for this summer, he will call on the United Nations Assembly, meeting in New York in September, to make recommendations for the peace settlement.

Consider the implications of this. If Byrnes calls on the U. N. Assembly to take up the peace task, it will be in defiance of the Russian attitude, and against Russian opposition within the U. N. O. Such a step could quite conceivably bring the Russians to walk out of the U. N. O. for good.

It almost looks, therefore, as if Byrnes is prepared for such a move, and determined to go ahead and develop the full effectiveness of the U. N. O. without Russia, if necessary, rather than see it paralyzed by her persistent blocking tactics as in the Iranian case. At any rate, he is presenting this prospect of a divided world to the Kremlin, while it is considering its decision on a divided Europe.

How little has been settled in Iran became clear this past week, as Teheran sought to negotiate with the Soviet-installed Azerbaijan Government; determine whether the Red Army had completely withdrawn from that province; and bring it back as an effective unit within the Central Government's authority.

The Azerbaijanis demanded more than even Premier Ghavam, in his difficult position, would concede, and when the negotiations broke off they went home and began a provocative radio campaign telling of frontier "incidents," all too familiar from Hitler's day, and all too obviously designed to provide an excuse for the

TUBULAR COIN WRAPPERS ARE A "MUST"

. . . for efficient handling of quantities of silver and coppers.
Exclusive Canadian manufacturers of Tubular Coin Wrappers. Order from:

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

"Altogether, a book that was due in these times; perhaps overdue."
—*Saturday Night*

PIERIAN SPRING

Reflections on Education and the Teaching of English

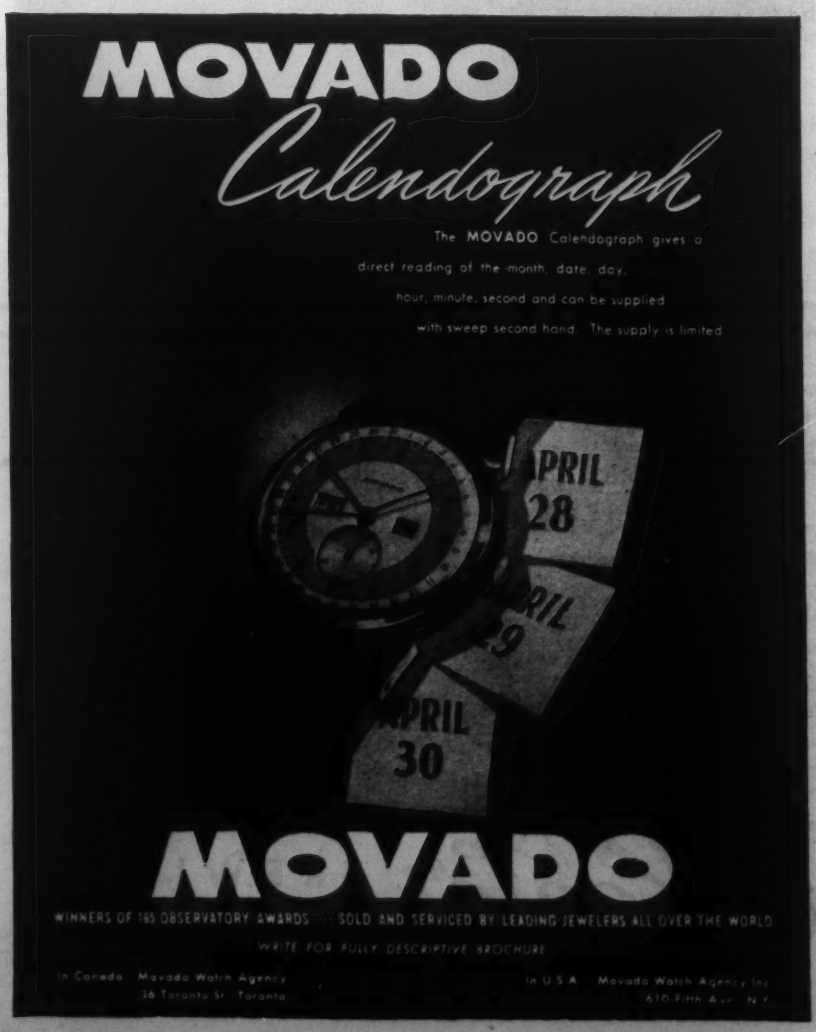
By B. C. Diltz, M.A.

Professor of Methods in English and History
University of Toronto

One of Canada's most distinguished exponents of an enlightened traditionalism in education, and of the importance of words and language as an experience of both spiritual and material benefit, has written his most cogent and timely book.

$2.00
at your bookseller's

Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited
480 University Ave. Toronto 2


MOVADO
Calendograph
The MOVADO Calendograph gives a direct reading of the month, date, day, hour, minute, second and can be supplied with sweep second hand. The supply is limited
APRIL 28
APRIL 30
MOVADO
WINNERS OF 165 OBSERVATORY AWARDS — SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE
In Canada Movado Watch Agency 36 Toronto St. Toronto
In U.S.A. Movado Watch Agency Inc. 610 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

ROTHESAY COLLEGE
An Old New Brunswick School
For Boys 10-18

Situated on the Kennebeccasis River, a few miles from the sea, the School combines an unusually healthy environment with a sound training in Scholarship and Physical and Personal development. Boys prepared for entrance to University and the Services. Prospectus may be had on application to the Headmaster.

C. H. BONNYCASTLE, B.A.
ROTHESAY NEW BRUNSWICK

Red Army to march back in and "restore order" on the borders of the Soviet Union.

The Central Government promptly denied any "incidents," though these could conceivably be taking place, as there is no indication that the separatist Azerbaijan Government, headed by the Soviet-born Pishevari, has strong popular support. Quite the opposite, a petition signed by no less than 250,000 Azerbaijanis — which must be nearly all who can write their name—was sent to Teheran last winter opposing it.

Ghavam then turned again to the Security Council, praising Ambassador Ala's efforts to present the Iranian case there and saying that the Government was unable to confirm that all Soviet troops had left Iran. One needs to keep in mind Oriental politics and psychology in following Ghavam's course. He seems to be made of pretty stern stuff, and has played an extremely difficult game out to the end.

Ghavam's Difficult Role

In the Moscow negotiations in February he resisted the Soviet demands, later described by Ala in New York. Since then he has played for time, balancing precariously between the nearby neighbor with its foot in the door and an active fifth column reaching even into the cabinet in the person of Prince Firouz, and the distant and untried United Nations Organization. Now encouraged and now discouraged by the Security Council's action, he has made concessions when forced to them but has retained the essentials of his country's sovereignty.

Ghavam now has the Soviet troops out of most of Iran, but his hands are tied to some extent in handling Azerbaijan by the agreement forced on him in an all-night session with the Soviet ambassador the day the Security Council brought down its resolution calling for a final report on the evacuation by May 6, in which he promised to use only "peaceful methods" in negotiating with the Azerbaijan separatists.

The independence of Iran still hangs in the balance. If the Soviet Union chooses isolation and a divided world, it will go all out for an electoral victory for its Tudeh Party followers this summer, to gain a "friendly" government in Teheran which would eventually cancel the British oil concession in the south, cutting off the oil supply which backs up the whole British position in the Middle East.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

ANOTHER Brilliant Season Opens

Manoir RICHELIEU
Murray Bay
JUNE 10 TO SEPTEMBER 20
The utmost in gay and gracious living—jewel-like outdoor pool—championship fairways—bracing sea-and-mountain air—matchless service and cuisine.

Hotel TADOUSSAC
Tadoussac
JUNE 8 TO SEPTEMBER 10
Fun centre for all the family—a safe sandy beach for the young ones—golf, tennis and well-stocked private lakes for you. Here famed hospitality leaves you free to do whatever you please.

Thousand Islands CLUB
Wellesley Island, N.Y.
JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 29
The privacy of a country club. A setting of rare river beauty. Unmatched facilities for rest and play—golf, fishing, riding. A resort of unique distinction and charm located near the International Bridge.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

Danes Have Fine Radio Set-up, Flatter Us

By ANDY McDERMOTT

When visiting Danish journalists spoke on a C.B.C. short-wave broadcast from Montreal to Copenhagen recently, they politely reported favorable impressions of Canada's radio service. But this writer tells us of the technically excellent broadcasting system which the Danes have and thinks the four journalists were more polite than impressed.

A recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT also showed the high degree of technical advancement reached by Brussels' Radio Belge.

Mr. McDermott was formerly in charge of the Radio Division of R.C.A.F. Overseas Public Relations.

FOUR Danish newspapermen visiting Canada recently broadcast their impressions of the Dominion from the C. B. C. International studios in Montreal. The broadcast was picked up and rebroadcast by Statsradiofonien — the Danish State Radio. A cable the following day said reception by both the stations and public were excellent. C.B.C. announced plans for more broadcasts to Denmark.

Naturally, the C.B.C. international service directors and staff felt quite proud of the feat, and quite proud, too, of their fancy studios and equipment built into an old but revamped building just off Montreal's famed St. Catherine Street west. They hoped the Danish newspapermen were impressed. The Danes politely were. But I don't doubt that secretly they were more than a bit surprised at the make-and-mend facilities for Canada's radio. Like most Europeans they had been led to believe the New World was all of the smartest and latest.

For, from personal observation, there is nothing outside of New York or Hollywood to compare with the splendor and equipment of Broadcast House, headquarters of Statsradiofonien. In fact, it would compare most favorably with the best in the two American centres. There is certainly nothing in Canada that even approaches the Danish set-up.

Covering an entire city block to a height of from three to five storeys, the Danish Broadcasting House contains some 21 studios of all types, ultra modern control rooms, lounges, and an enormous mandolin-shaped theatre studio capable of seating 1,100 people in luxurious comfort. There are beautiful gardens on the roof, complete with tall trees, a delightful cafeteria style restaurant where the choicest Danish foods are served—and these along with steins of foaming beer!

Broadcast House is ultra-modern in design and construction in every respect. Yet it is pleasant to look at. It is located in an attractive section of beautiful Copenhagen, the capital. As a matter of fact, it was only officially opened late in 1945 although begun in 1937. Deliberately the Danish workmen stalled in building the magnificent broadcasting palace while the Germans were in occupation, and it was strange and amazing how many studios and control rooms had to be torn up and revamped as long as the Nazis were in possession!

Began in 1923

Government owned, the Danish State Radio began in 1923 in one room in the post office building. Now, in addition to its magnificent $3,000,000 Broadcasting House it also operates two major transmitters, one of 100 kilowatts and the other 10 kw. In addition there are several repeater stations, the whole giving excellent service to Denmark's 1,000,000 radio set owners. These are each taxed the equivalent of $2 annually for their non-commercial style of operation.

At the time I was there nearly 60-70 per cent of the programs were musical, Statsradiofonien having on its regular staff a 90-piece symphony orchestra plus several other smaller orchestral units. Much time was also given over to programs of an educational nature. Incidentally, these were given in several different languages since the average Dane, from earliest days in school, becomes proficient in other tongues than his own, notably English, French and German.

The "feel" of Broadcasting House is rather strange to one used to the idiosyncracies and free-and-easy bustle of Canadian or American radio. Directors and even announcers have their own offices and secretaries. The building is quiet, serene. The staff look and act like good, serious civil servants. The Director is a being apart. He lives nearby in a modern, beautiful home provided by the State. When he moves through the halls of Broadcasting House, staff members step aside, come to attention and bow sharply from the shoulders. Yet everyone is most helpful and friendly to the stranger in their midst — and most anxious to know more about Canada.

The equipment is ultra-modern but the shortage of microphones is apparent. Most of the equipment is of German make and includes both studio and mobile recording equipment of a type never seen on this continent until the surrender of Germany—recording on a plastic paper tape of remarkable quality. It is possible to record a speech, for instance, then cut and edit it with a pair of scissors, paste the desired parts together, and run the thing through as a complete piece.

In the central control room, and through a dialing system not unlike our telephone, it is possible to pick up music, chatter, the sound of the sea, or sounds from any one of 35 well-known Danish spots for either direct broadcast or inclusion in, for instance, a play needing a certain realistic background!

Since these live microphones were placed in strategic places all over the country, the Nazis evolved the idea during the occupation of using them to listen in on the reactions of the Danes to German rule. For instance, they would tune in the lines to microphones placed in and about the famed Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen's superb outdoor pleasure spot.

Laugh at Nazis

Denmark, as all are aware, had a remarkably well-organized and welled resistance movement. Nowhere was it stronger than in Broadcasting House. So, when the Nazis listened, by some mysterious means the resistance men were able to take advantage of it. Imagine, for instance, the consternation of the listening Gestapo henchmen when the idly chattering Danes in the Tivoli were heard discussing the latest love affair of the city's army Kommandant — especially since the lady involved might be considered as the femme of a senior Nazi naval officer!

It was typical of the fun-loving nature of the Danes. But there was not fun, only daring reality, about their use of the truly sound-proof and air conditioned major studios as testing places for automatic rifles and submachine-guns dropped into Denmark by R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. planes, even though the Gestapo occupied offices in the news departments of the building, a scant 20 yards away!

When the day of Denmark's freedom dawned, it was the men and women of the Statsradiofonien's own unit of the resistance that promptly mounted armed guard on all broadcasting facilities and prevented the dismayed, startled Nazis from wreaking the destruction they achieved in many of the radio organizations of other occupied countries.

• •

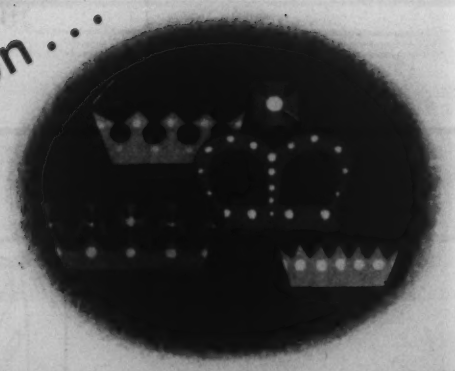
THE BEAST IN MAN

I BELIEVE that man is a mixture of fear and ferocity. The fear induces the ferocity, and ferocity brings carnage. Life shows us how much of the beast remains in each person with a pretence of civilization. A few appear, who by their virtue and genius, may be exceptions to the law. The rest are bundles of instincts, the destructive action of which is restrained only by education, the law, social customs, example and self-respect; all superficialities which disappear in times of crisis and give place to disorder and unbalance.

Jean-Charles Harvey in *Le Jour.*

This model (lower photograph) of Denmark's ultra-modern Statsradiofonien (Broadcast House) in Copenhagen shows the enormous mandolin-shaped theatre studio, seating 1,100, the centre's roof gardens, and in forefront (and top photo) the three-to-five storey building which houses some 21 studios, latest-type control rooms and modernistic restaurant.

Executive four alike in distinction...



Regal examples of appealing good taste.
Executive shirts, neckwear, pyjamas, shorts.

TOOKE
SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

THE SCIENCE FRONT

High-Speed Movie Camera Takes Guesswork Out of Research

By WALTER J. CROSS

New York.

UNTIL recently the scientific investigation of high-speed motion was largely a matter of theory. Scientists were able to explain the action of high-speed mechanical or chemical phenomena by the results produced, but an actual study of the motion itself was impossible because movement took place faster than the details could be absorbed by the eye. Devices, such as the optical lever, shadowgraph, oscillograph, oscilloscope, and high-speed motion pictures, have been used in analyzing motion, but none have been so versatile as the newly-developed Fastax camera which takes pictures up to 8,000 per second.

Not to be confused with the stroboscopic or "flash type picture", which yields single picture photographs, the Fastax presents a sequence which gives the effect of motion, but motion so retarded that a time "magnification" of 500 to one can be obtained. In other words, the period of one second can be magnified to a time duration of 8 minutes, 33 seconds. Or the film can be viewed frame by frame, each frame representing 1/8000 of a second. Just as the microscope magnifies space, this high-speed motion picture camera magnifies time. And in order to take motion pictures at the required speed, the film must be propelled through the camera at roughly 70 m.p.h.

A Need in Research

About ten years ago the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York recognized the necessity for retarding motion in the study of mechanical apparatus and tool problems. Ordinary "slow motion", used commercially by the motion picture industry, was not capable of presenting action sufficiently retarded for close scientific analysis. The normal viewing speed of motion pictures is 16 frames per second. Slow motion in the movies was attained by presenting 64 to 128 frames per second. However, certain camera manufacturers had developed cameras that would produce up to 2,000 frames per second, these designed originally for the racing fraternity to give them an accurate picture of closely contested finishes. But even these cameras were not satisfactory in research work.

In 1937 the Laboratories decided to design a camera that would satisfy their specific needs in testing high-speed electrical machines. The result of their development is the Fastax.

The camera is available in two film sizes, the 16 mm. size, which takes pictures at the rate of 4,000 per second, and the 8mm. size capable of taking 8,000 per second. The film is fed from a "give-up spool" on to a sprocket which carries it in front of a rotating prism and then to a "take-up spool". Shutter type photography, the customary method used in taking motion pictures, was found to be impractical at the speeds required. Instead, a rotating prism, synchronized with the rotation of the sprocket, picks up the picture from the camera lens and allows the image to follow the film around the sprocket until the impression is recorded. In the 8mm, camera the exposure time is about 1/30,000 part of a second.

The camera, which weighs 40 pounds complete, has a maximum capacity of 100 feet of film. Operating at top speed this film must be capable of acceleration in a third of a second from a standing start to a speed of 100 feet per second. The motive power is supplied by two 1/4-h.p. universal type motors having high starting and accelerating torques. Except that 500 times as much light is required to take pictures at a rate of 8,000 per second, as at 16 per second, it is possible to use film which to all extents and purposes is standard high-speed film; however, in this case it must be packed in special air-tight containers to prevent drying out and the consequent reduction in film perforation pitch.

The high-speed camera, like the microscope, and X-ray, helps to take the guess-work out of scientific analysis and diagnosis. It has been used in the study of fuel combustion and motor vibration in the automotive field; in the study of air-flow in the aeronautical field; in the study of ballistics and in timing athletic events. It is also finding its way into the realm of biology and medicine. In fact, one of the "classic" pictures it has taken in the medical field is a study of the human vocal cords in operation.

Up to now the use of the camera has been restricted mainly to research in war industry; in fact, only two exist at present in Canada—one at the National Research Council, and one in the laboratories of the Northern Electric Company. But it is conceivable that in the future, industry and science will rely on a widespread use of the high-speed camera for the solution of many of its problems.

Dressing up in costumes is always a treat for children, and these English youngsters who donned various outfits to take part in a street party celebrating the anniversary of V-E day in Tottenham, England, really "went to town". The infant in front seems to be having a whale of a time.

brings Tea to your Table

CANADA produces no tea; India produces no Nickel. So Canada imports tea from India; India imports Canadian Nickel and articles containing Canadian Nickel.

Less than three per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is consumed in Canada. The rest is exported, and the money received helps to pay for tea and other products necessary to good living in Canada. Canada cannot keep on importing from other lands unless Canadian goods are exported.

Also, we must continue to export Canadian Nickel if we are to continue to employ thousands of Canadians in the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries, and other thousands who produce the lumber, power, steel, machinery and supplies used by the Canadian Nickel industry.

By constantly expanding the use of Nickel at home and abroad, the Canadian Nickel industry brings additional benefits to Canada and Canadians.

"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

INCO

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

It's Not Too Late For Industrial Peace

By MURRAY COTTERILL

The wave of industrial disputes now threatening the country and which have already started in the west can still be averted, says the Secretary of the Toronto Labor Council.

He blames the fact that employers and unions are too far apart in wage-hour demands and offers, the lack of machinery for bringing about negotiations on an industry rather than plant-wide scale, the fact that government controls over prices, wages and labor relations are all under separate agencies.

Pointing out that wage and other problems have already been cleared up in some instances without strikes and that the bulk of the walkouts are still in the future, despite their closeness, he is certain that neither employers or unions want strikes if they can avoid them. Since Labor Minister Mitchell still has authority over both wages and conciliation, Mr. Cotterill urges him to forget optimistic statements and avoid shifting responsibility on the provinces, meanwhile streamlining wage control and conciliation machinery by the Industrial Conference form of negotiation.

IN early April, it was predicted in this publication that unless Ottawa adopted a new and streamlined method of wage control and industrial conciliation quickly, Canada would be faced with a wave of industrial turmoil proportionately worse than that which shook the United States during the first few months of 1946 and which has culminated in the paralyzing coal strike. The first waves of the Canadian strike flood have already broken over the B. C. coast where 37,000 logging workers, in their own parlance, "hit the bricks" on Wednesday May 15. Nevertheless, Labor Minister Mitchell still tells the House of Commons that he is confident existing machinery will suffice. Such spurious optimism is most misleading.

Should the next wave sweep over industrial Ontario, it will not be because organized labor did not fly the storm signals in plenty of time. The sombre news of strike votes being taken in steel and rubber plants, faltering negotiations in hard rock mines, auto and electrical plants, and narrowly averted walkouts in various parts of the country, have been appearing with monotonous regularity in the press. The warnings were repeated at Ottawa by both Union Congresses despite the fact that they were unfortunately obscured by Mr. King's sharp retorts to the Canadian Congress of Labor's delegation.

Storm Warnings

Later still union leaders who are themselves not immediately concerned in the wage and hour tussle, such as the coal miners' Silby Barrett, have warned that the industrial warfare looming on the horizon would be on the greatest scale that the Dominion has yet seen. Delegations of unionists have been assiduously interviewing private members of Parliament after their cabinet rebuff, urging a change in existing laws before it is too late. The latest news is that another attempt is being made to convince the cabinet ministers themselves of the need for a quick change of policy.

As things now stand, the rubber industry seems next in line for a stoppage. Almost completely organized into the C.I.O.-C.C.L. United Rubber Workers in Ontario, partially organized in unions of the Trades and Labor Congress in Quebec, the industry faces coordinated action by the erstwhile rival groups. According to the C.I.O.-C.C.L. union, two attempts were made during April to bring all the employers together for a common conference but both were unsuccessful. The union has been seeking to negotiate separately during May but the membership has told their leaders that, unless something is settled finally, by May 27, they will wait no longer and will go on strike.

Negotiations don't seem to be progressing very favorably in the electrical, auto or agricutural implement industries and strike votes have already been recorded in several electrical shops.

Most ominous of all the disputes on the immediate horizon, however, is the threat of a complete stoppage in basic steel. A recent announcement by the United Steelworkers reports that out of over 17,000 eligible voting members in twenty-four plants, less than 900 have voted "No" in the current referendum being taken by that organization. Of these twenty-four plants, the three largest were the giant iron producers in Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton and Sydney which, if stopped, would cut off all steel production in the nation. Those figures are a bit more than half the union's total membership in Canada. There are several score smaller shops yet to report.

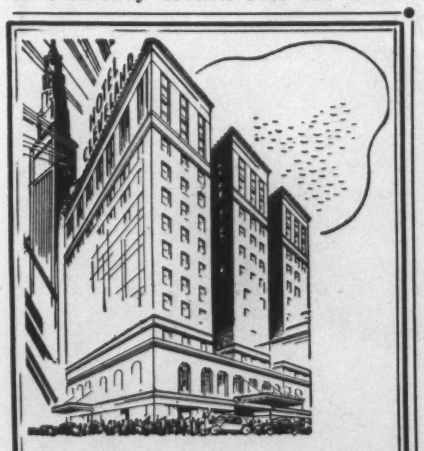
Not Strike Vote

The Steelworkers' vote is not exactly a strike vote. The members are being asked whether or not they will turn over full negotiating authority including the power to order strike action, to the union's Canadian directors. This means that the union leaders have the weapon necessary to deal with all employers under contract as a group rather than individually.

If the past record of the organization is maintained, strikes would not be ordered in any plant under contract. But none of the three big mills are under agreement. If the worst comes to the worst and they close down, it is doubtful if any fabricating plant in the Dominion would be functioning three weeks later.

That is the black part of the picture. There are some bright spots.

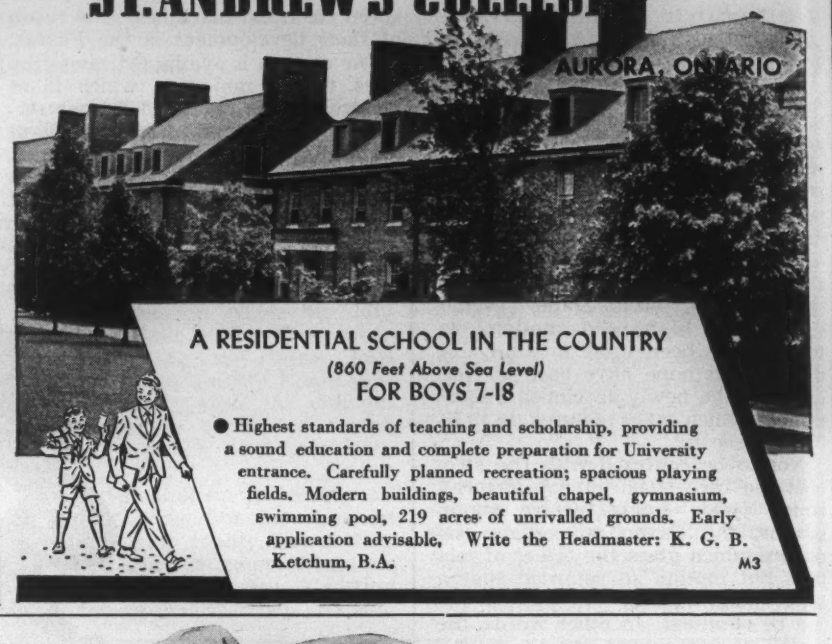
To start with, the important B.C. Trail Smelters have settled with their employees as far as direct negotiations go, although the result of their wage negotiations must still go before the War Labor Boards. In the men's garment shops the shop-owners and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have repeated their annual miracle of peaceful negotiation and have agreed upon a formula of reducing hours to forty weekly without



At the Board Meeting of The Bank of Nova Scotia held recently, Mr. WILLIAM J. HASTIE of Toronto, Ontario, was elected a Director.

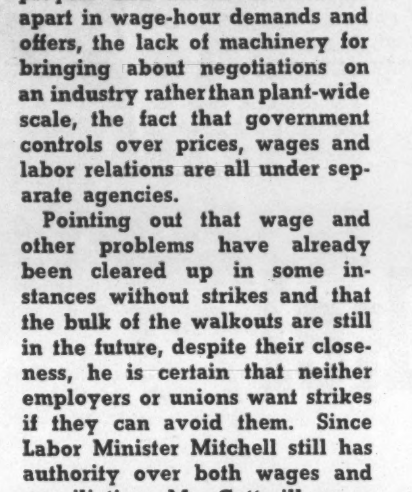
Mr. Hastie is President of the Toronto Loan and Savings Company, Peterborough, Ontario, Vice-President and Director of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, a Director of the National Trust Company Limited, the British American Assurance Company, the Western Assurance Company and the Canadian Real Estate Company Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE
AURORA, ONTARIO



A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY
(860 Feet Above Sea Level)
FOR BOYS 7-18

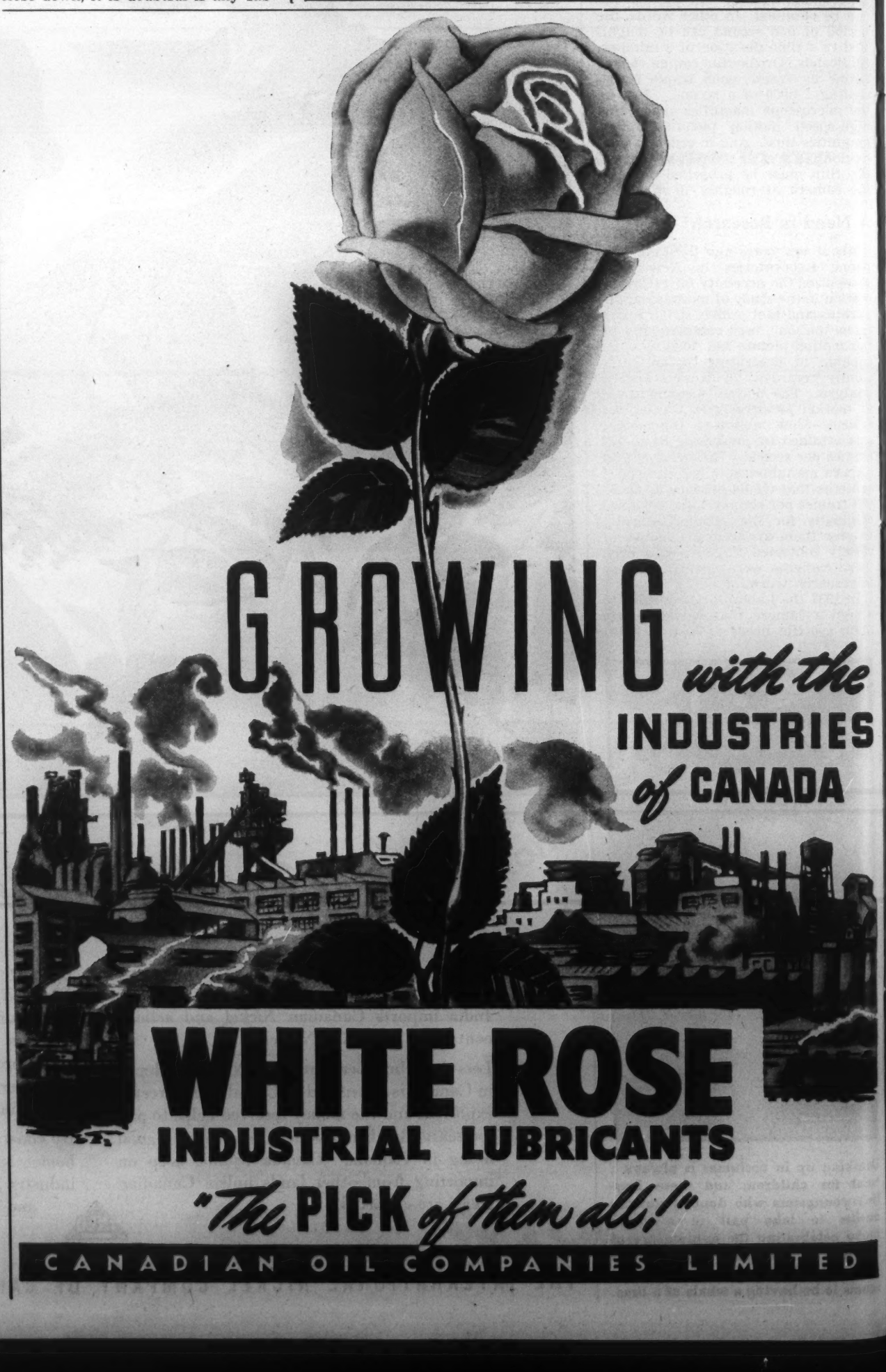
● Highest standards of teaching and scholarship, providing a sound education and complete preparation for University entrance. Carefully planned recreation; spacious playing fields. Modern buildings, beautiful chapel, gymnasium, swimming pool, 219 acres of unrivalled grounds. Early application advisable. Write the Headmaster: K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A. M3



ONE STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION
and you're in
HOTEL CLEVELAND

It's as easy as that to be in Cleveland's most convenient, most friendly hotel. Hotel Cleveland is directly connected with the Union Passenger Terminal and a modern garage. Located on Public Square Park, at the heart of the city, all through motor routes come right to our door. Convenient, too, for theatres, stores, boat docks, Stadium, Auditorium, and every part of the city. May we welcome you to Cleveland on your next trip here?

HOTEL CLEVELAND
Cleveland, Ohio



reducing the total take-home pay enjoyed by the employees during longer wartime hours. But these are isolated instances which only make the larger picture blacker by their lightness. More important is the fact that, while all the larger disputes are threatening, they have not yet taken place. That means there is still time to save the situation.

What seems to be the trouble? What are the road blocks which must be passed?

First is the wide gap between employee demands and employer concessions. If the union objectives can be boiled down to a common formula, it is the request that hours be scaled down to forty hours weekly without any reduction in the total take-home pay made in present or just past longer hours plus a small total weekly increase designed to offset higher living costs. This would mean reductions in hours ranging between eight and ten weekly and increases in wages between 19½ and 25 cents an hour.

On the west coast the two parties got to the point where the operators were offering 12½ cents an hour and a forty-four hour week. In the few hours just prior to the strike the union offered to arbitrate all non-wage points under dispute and scaled their wage request down to 18½ cents an hour but the employers refused to continue discussions on such a basis.

Ontario union negotiators report that first company offers in all industries reject any shortening of hours and suggest wage increases somewhat between 5 cents and 7 cents an hour. The unions claim this is too far from the employee request to warrant negotiation.

Board Final Authority

The second snag is the fact that, while direct discussions on wages between employees and unions are possible under the wage control laws, the final authorities are still the Regional and National War Labor Boards. No matter how conscientiously the employer and employee may negotiate they know at all times that their carefully balanced settlement can be tossed out or amended arbitrarily by War Labor Board personnel who have been previously unconnected with the parleys and who must decide or reject upon the basis of regulations which are not at all clear to anybody.

What is more, unlike the United States where wages and prices can be discussed at the same time, the employer must face the fact that, should he agree to and secure approval for a wage increase, it may block any chance he has for future price ceiling relief. Once again his application for price relief will be judged by Mr. Ilsley's W.P.T.B., an agency which had nothing to do with the negotiations and which functions separately from the agency controlling wages.

The third snag is the absence of machinery to permit negotiations on an industry-wide rather than a plant-wide scale. Dealing with the same union separately, it is the natural inclination of each employer to manoeuver his competitor into the position where that competitor pays a higher wage. The result is that each employer holds making a settlement until the last minute and that last minute is often too late. Negotiation on an industry-wide scale may not always result in immediate settlement as the west coast logging dispute shows, but it certainly makes the work of conciliators a lot easier even after a walkout has taken place.

The fourth snag is the separation of procedures even within the Labor Department itself. In any negotiations covering both wages and labor relations aspects of a collective agreement, a lot of horse-trading can go on by balancing off union security against wages, or vice versa.

But the machinery for settling labor relations problems is a Board of Conciliation which is debarred by law from discussing wages. The Conciliation Board at the Steel Company of Canada and the Commissioner named at the last minute in the B.C. logging dispute have both found their hands tied by the fact that wages and working conditions are kept in separate water-tight departments. Only in Quebec can the same conciliator deal with both problems at the same time.

Eleventh Hour Action

Even at this eleventh hour Mr. Mitchell can do much to turn aside the storm. As long as the War Measures Act is in force, Ottawa can change the procedure established for wartime and streamline it for peacetime, thereby gradually permitting collective bargaining to change from complete government regulation back to direct employer-employee negotiation.

The best solution seems to be the Industrial Conference procedure used in the packinghouse industry dispute in the fall of 1944. This procedure called for industry-wide discussions on both wages and labor relations under the chairmanship of an impartial conciliator. At such a meeting authorized spokesmen for the wage control administration and the price control administration should be present.

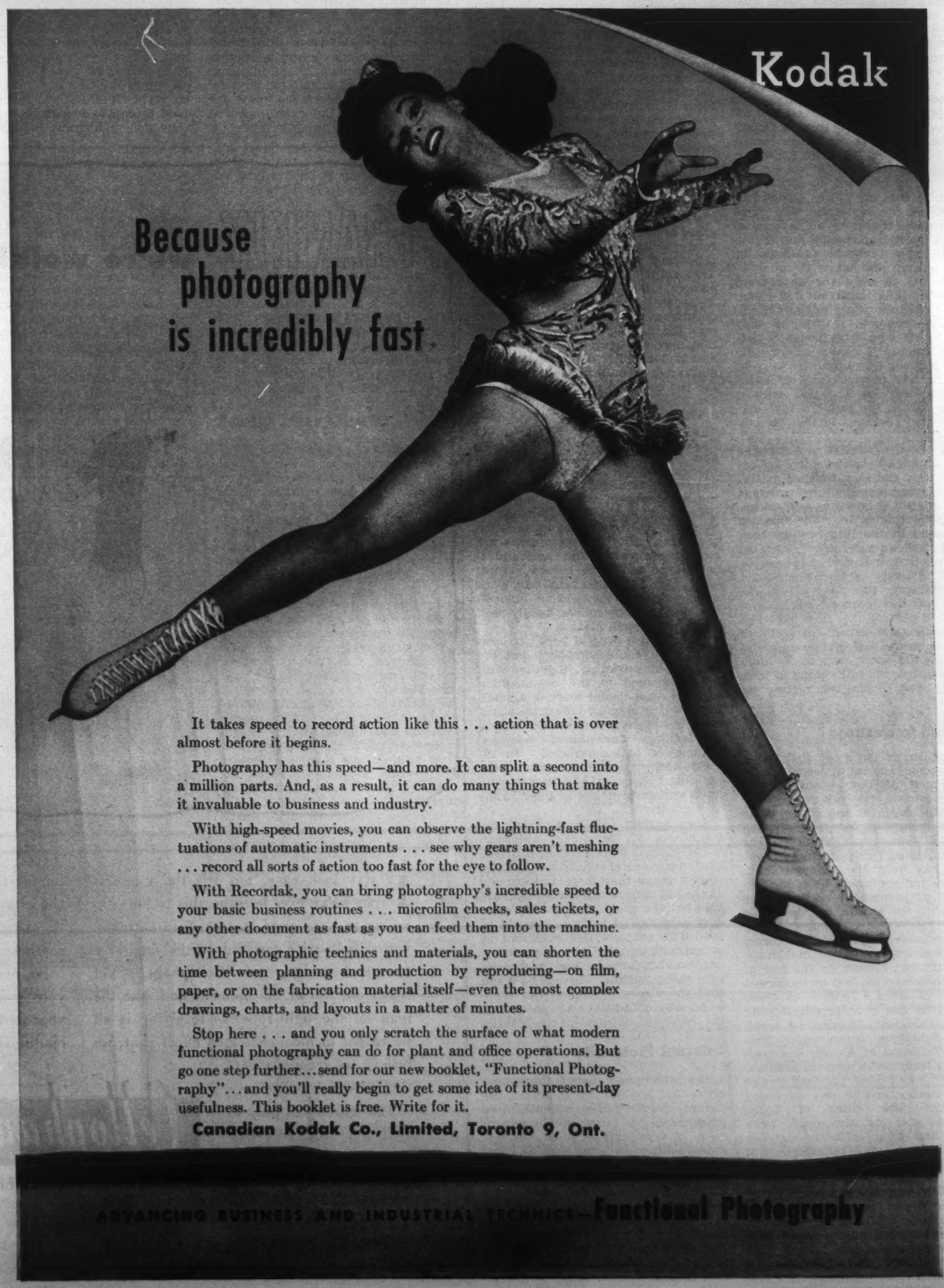
This will permit a degree of wage and price control. It will stop negotiations from bogging down because of any individual employer's desire to retain or establish wage differentials with his competitors. Wage problems and labor relations problems could be discussed at the same time and before the same chairman, thereby permitting a bit of give and take between such principal questions as union security and such hard cash issues as wages and hours. Not only that, but both employers and unions would acquire some preliminary training in direct collective bargaining, a technique which they haven't been able to acquire during the war years of strict government supervision.

It should never be forgotten that unions do not want strikes if they can avoid them by reasonable compromise. Strikes cost union members lost wages and union treasuries are sadly depleted. On the other hand a lot of employers would gladly pay wage increases if they could only be sure their competitor does the same.

The parties will have to be brought together if strikes break out. It would seem only logical to bring them together before relations degenerate to that stage.

Mr. Mitchell's confident assertions that existing conciliation machinery is adequate when it obviously isn't working, or his indifferent assertions that the entire matter of labor relations is a provincial problem while only the federal government has the power to settle wages or appoint Boards of Conciliation may both be politically astute. But, viewed realistically, such statements are of little help to those union members, employers and consumers who are fed up with shortages and are hoping to get into full production some time before 1947.

After a period of retirement during the war, the Queen Mother, Her Majesty Queen Mary, who celebrates her 79th birthday on May 26, has resumed quite a number of her public engagements. This is a striking new picture of the Grand Old Lady.



It takes speed to record action like this . . . action that is over almost before it begins.

Photography has this speed—and more. It can split a second into a million parts. And, as a result, it can do many things that make it invaluable to business and industry.

With high-speed movies, you can observe the lightning-fast fluctuations of automatic instruments . . . see why gears aren't meshing . . . record all sorts of action too fast for the eye to follow.

With Recordak, you can bring photography's incredible speed to your basic business routines . . . microfilm checks, sales tickets, or any other document as fast as you can feed them into the machine.

With photographic technics and materials, you can shorten the time between planning and production by reproducing—on film, paper, or on the fabrication material itself—even the most complex drawings, charts, and layouts in a matter of minutes.

Stop here . . . and you only scratch the surface of what modern functional photography can do for plant and office operations. But go one step further...send for our new booklet, "Functional Photography"...and you'll really begin to get some idea of its present-day usefulness. This booklet is free. Write for it.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto 9, Ont.

ADVANCING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNICS—**Functional Photography**

It's Not Too Late For Industrial Peace

By MURRAY COTTERILL

The wave of industrial disputes now threatening the country and which have already started in the west can still be averted, says the Secretary of the Toronto Labor Council.

He blames the fact that employers and unions are too far apart in wage-hour demands and offers, the lack of machinery for bringing about negotiations on an industry rather than plant-wide scale, the fact that government controls over prices, wages and labor relations are all under separate agencies.

Pointing out that wage and other problems have already been cleared up in some instances without strikes and that the bulk of the walkouts are still in the future, despite their closeness, he is certain that neither employers or unions want strikes if they can avoid them. Since Labor Minister Mitchell still has authority over both wages and conciliation, Mr. Cotterill urges him to forget optimistic statements and avoid shifting responsibility on the provinces, meanwhile streamlining wage control and conciliation machinery by the Industrial Conference form of negotiation.

IN early April, it was predicted in this publication that unless Ottawa adopted a new and streamlined method of wage control and industrial conciliation quickly, Canada would be faced with a wave of industrial turmoil proportionately worse than that which shook the United States during the first few months of 1946 and which has culminated in the paralyzing coal strike. The first waves of the Canadian strike flood have already broken over the B. C. coast where 37,000 logging workers, in their own parlance, "hit the bricks" on Wednesday May 15. Nevertheless, Labor Minister Mitchell still tells the House of Commons that he is confident existing machinery will suffice. Such spurious optimism is most misleading.

Should the next wave sweep over industrial Ontario, it will not be because organized labor did not fly the storm signals in plenty of time. The sombre news of strike votes being taken in steel and rubber plants, faltering negotiations in hard rock mines, auto and electrical plants, and narrowly averted walkouts in various parts of the country, have been appearing with monotonous regularity in the press. The warnings were repeated at Ottawa by both Union Congresses despite the fact that they were unfortunately obscured by Mr. King's sharp retorts to the Canadian Congress of Labor's delegation.

Storm Warnings

Later still union leaders who are themselves not immediately concerned in the wage and hour tussle, such as the coal miners' Silby Barrett, have warned that the industrial warfare looming on the horizon would be on the greatest scale that the Dominion has yet seen. Delegations of unionists have been assiduously interviewing private members of Parliament after their cabinet rebuff, urging a change in existing laws before it is too late. The latest news is that another attempt is being made to convince the cabinet ministers themselves of the need for a quick change of policy.

As things now stand, the rubber industry seems next in line for a stoppage. Almost completely organized into the C.I.O.-C.C.L. United Rubber Workers in Ontario, partially organized in unions of the Trades and Labor Congress in Quebec, the industry faces coordinated action by the erstwhile rival groups. According to the C.I.O.-C.C.L. union, two attempts were made during April to bring all the employers together for a common conference but both were unsuccessful. The union has been seeking to negotiate separately during May but the membership has told their leaders that, unless something is settled finally, by May 27, they will wait no longer and will go on strike.

Negotiations don't seem to be progressing very favorably in the electrical, auto or agricutural implement industries and strike votes have already been recorded in several electrical shops.

Most ominous of all the disputes on the immediate horizon, however, is the threat of a complete stoppage in basic steel. A recent announcement by the United Steelworkers reports that out of over 17,000 eligible voting members in twenty-four plants, less than 900 have voted "No" in the current referendum being taken by that organization. Of these twenty-four plants, the three largest were the giant iron producers in Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton and Sydney which, if stopped, would cut off all steel production in the nation. Those figures are a bit more than half the union's total membership in Canada. There are several score smaller shops yet to report.

Not Strike Vote

The Steelworkers' vote is not exactly a strike vote. The members are being asked whether or not they will turn over full negotiating authority including the power to order strike action, to the union's Canadian directors. This means that the union leaders have the weapon necessary to deal with all employers under contract as a group rather than individually.

If the past record of the organization is maintained, strikes would not be ordered in any plant under contract. But none of the three big mills are under agreement. If the worst comes to the worst and they close down, it is doubtful if any fabricating plant in the Dominion would be functioning three weeks later.

That is the black part of the picture. There are some bright spots.

To start with, the important B.C. Trail Smelters have settled with their employees as far as direct negotiations go, although the result of their wage negotiations must still go before the War Labor Boards. In the men's garment shops the shop-owners and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have repeated their annual miracle of peaceful negotiation and have agreed upon a formula of reducing hours to forty weekly without

At the Board Meeting of The Bank of Nova Scotia held recently, Mr. WILLIAM J. HASTIE of Toronto, Ontario, was elected a Director.

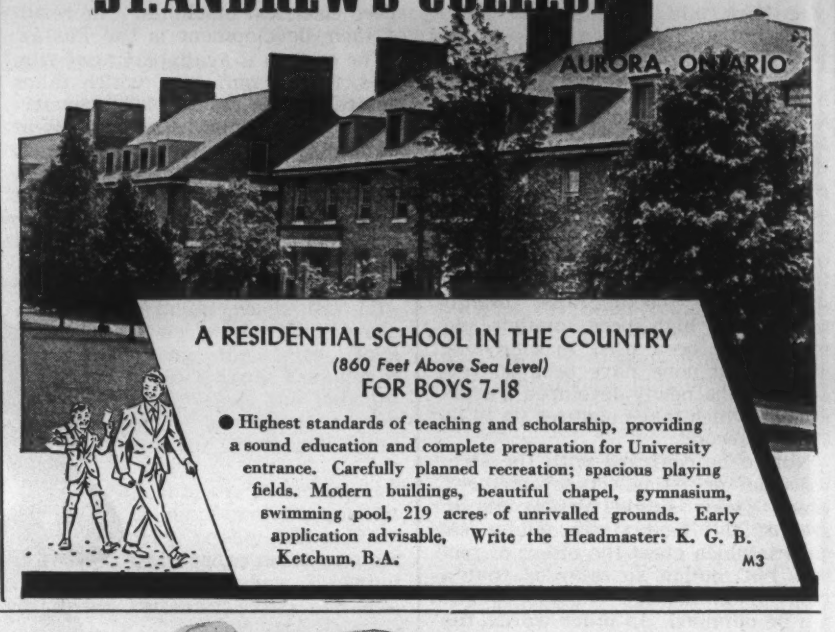
Mr. Hastie is President of the Toronto Loan and Savings Company, Peterborough, Ontario, Vice-President and Director of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, a Director of the National Trust Company Limited, the British American Assurance Company, the Western Assurance Company and the Canadian Real Estate Company Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

ONE STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION
and you're in
HOTEL CLEVELAND

It's as easy as that to be in Cleveland's most convenient, most friendly hotel. Hotel Cleveland is directly connected with the Union Passenger Terminal and a modern garage. Located on Public Square Park, at the heart of the city, all through motor routes come right to our door. Convenient, too, for theatres, stores, boat docks, Stadium, Auditorium, and every part of the city. May we welcome you to Cleveland on your next trip here?

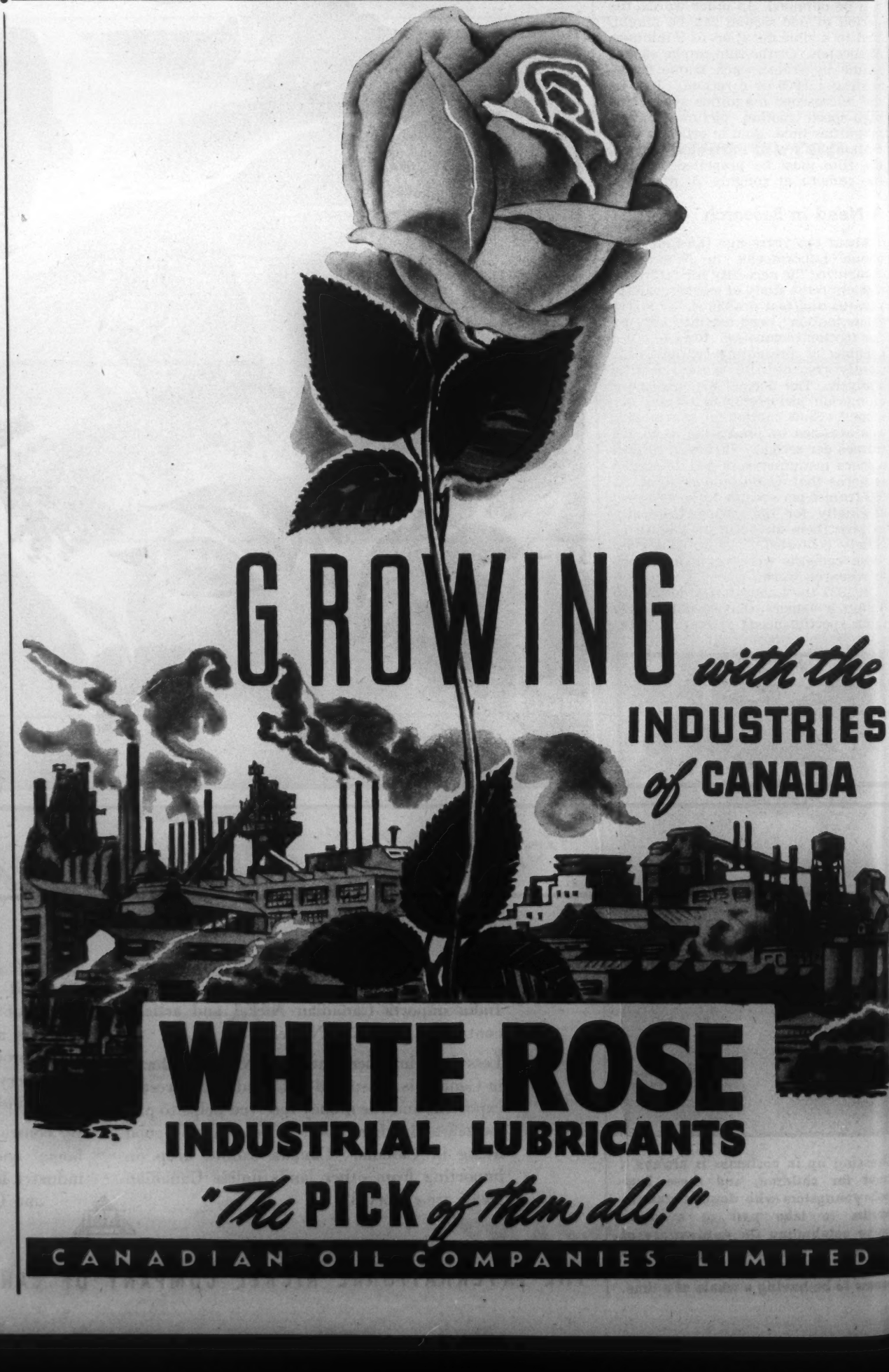
HOTEL CLEVELAND
Cleveland, Ohio

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE
AURORA, ONTARIO



A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY
(860 Feet Above Sea Level)
FOR BOYS 7-18

● Highest standards of teaching and scholarship, providing a sound education and complete preparation for University entrance. Carefully planned recreation; spacious playing fields. Modern buildings, beautiful chapel, gymnasium, swimming pool, 219 acres of unrivalled grounds. Early application advisable. Write the Headmaster: K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A. M3



reducing the total take-home pay enjoyed by the employees during longer wartime hours. But these are isolated instances which only make the larger picture blacker by their lightness. More important is the fact that, while all the larger disputes are threatening, they have not yet taken place. That means there is still time to save the situation.

What seems to be the trouble? What are the road blocks which must be passed?

First is the wide gap between employee demands and employer concessions. If the union objectives can be boiled down to a common formula, it is the request that hours be scaled down to forty hours weekly without any reduction in the total take-home pay made in present or just past longer hours plus a small total weekly increase designed to offset higher living costs. This would mean reductions in hours ranging between eight and ten weekly and increases in wages between 19½ and 25 cents an hour.

On the west coast the two parties got to the point where the operators were offering 12½ cents an hour and a forty-four hour week. In the few hours just prior to the strike the union offered to arbitrate all non-wage points under dispute and scaled their wage request down to 18½ cents an hour but the employers refused to continue discussions on such a basis.

Ontario union negotiators report that first company offers in all industries reject any shortening of hours and suggest wage increases somewhat between 5 cents and 7 cents an hour. The unions claim this is too far from the employee request to warrant negotiation.

Board Final Authority

The second snag is the fact that, while direct discussions on wages between employees and unions are possible under the wage control laws, the final authorities are still the Regional and National War Labor Boards. No matter how conscientiously the employer and employee may negotiate they know at all times that their carefully balanced settlement can be tossed out or amended arbitrarily by War Labor Board personnel who have been previously unconnected with the parleys and who must decide or reject upon the basis of regulations which are not at all clear to anybody.

What is more, unlike the United States where wages and prices can be discussed at the same time, the employer must face the fact that, should he agree to and secure approval for a wage increase, it may block any chance he has for future price ceiling relief. Once again his application for price relief will be judged by Mr. Ilsley's W.P.T.B., an agency which had nothing to do with the negotiations and which functions separately from the agency controlling wages.

The third snag is the absence of machinery to permit negotiations on an industry-wide rather than a plant-wide scale. Dealing with the same union separately, it is the natural inclination of each employer to manoeuver his competitor into the position where that competitor pays a higher wage. The result is that each employer holds making a settlement until the last minute and that last minute is often too late. Negotiation on an industry-wide scale may not always result in immediate settlement as the west coast logging dispute shows, but it certainly makes the work of conciliators a lot easier even after a walkout has taken place.

The fourth snag is the separation of procedures even within the Labor Department itself. In any negotiations covering both wages and labor relations aspects of a collective agreement, a lot of horse-trading can go on by balancing off union security against wages, or vice versa.

But the machinery for settling labor relations problems is a Board of Conciliation which is debarred by law from discussing wages. The Conciliation Board at the Steel Company of Canada and the Commissioner named at the last minute in the B.C. logging dispute have both found their hands tied by the fact that wages and working conditions are kept in separate water-tight departments. Only in Quebec can the same conciliator deal with both problems at the same time.

Eleventh Hour Action

Even at this eleventh hour Mr. Mitchell can do much to turn aside the storm. As long as the War Measures Act is in force, Ottawa can change the procedure established for wartime and streamline it for peacetime, thereby gradually permitting collective bargaining to change from complete government regulation back to direct employer-employee negotiation.

The best solution seems to be the Industrial Conference procedure used in the packinghouse industry dispute in the fall of 1944. This procedure called for industry-wide discussions on both wages and labor relations under the chairmanship of an impartial conciliator. At such a meeting authorized spokesmen for the wage control administration and the price control administration should be present.

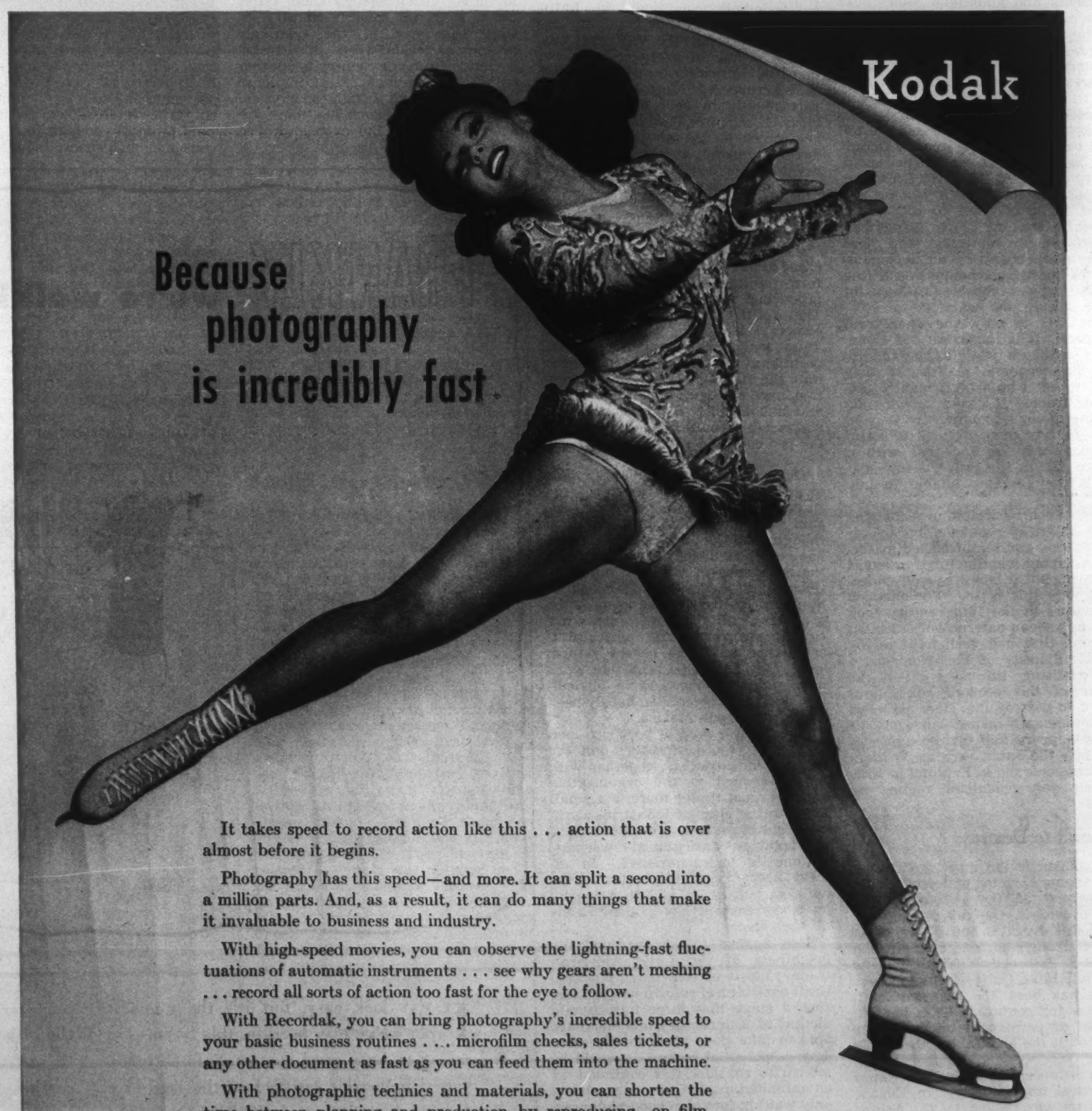
This will permit a degree of wage and price control. It will stop negotiations from bogging down because of any individual employer's desire to retain or establish wage differentials with his competitors. Wage problems and labor relations problems could be discussed at the same time and before the same chairman, thereby permitting a bit of give and take between such principal questions as union security and such hard cash issues as wages and hours. Not only that, but both employers and unions would acquire some preliminary training in direct collective bargaining, a technique which they haven't been able to acquire during the war years of strict government supervision.

It should never be forgotten that unions do not want strikes if they can avoid them by reasonable compromise. Strikes cost union members lost wages and union treasuries are sadly depleted. On the other hand a lot of employers would gladly pay wage increases if they could only be sure their competitor does the same.

The parties will have to be brought together if strikes break out. It would seem only logical to bring them together before relations degenerate to that stage.

Mr. Mitchell's confident assertions that existing conciliation machinery is adequate when it obviously isn't working, or his indifferent assertions that the entire matter of labor relations is a provincial problem while only the federal government has the power to settle wages or appoint Boards of Conciliation may both be politically astute. But, viewed realistically, such statements are of little help to those union members, employers and consumers who are fed up with shortages and are hoping to get into full production some time before 1947.

After a period of retirement during the war, the Queen Mother, Her Majesty Queen Mary, who celebrates her 79th birthday on May 26, has resumed quite a number of her public engagements. This is a striking new picture of the Grand Old Lady.



It takes speed to record action like this . . . action that is over almost before it begins.

Photography has this speed—and more. It can split a second into a million parts. And, as a result, it can do many things that make it invaluable to business and industry.

With high-speed movies, you can observe the lightning-fast fluctuations of automatic instruments . . . see why gears aren't meshing . . . record all sorts of action too fast for the eye to follow.

With Recordak, you can bring photography's incredible speed to your basic business routines . . . microfilm checks, sales tickets, or any other document as fast as you can feed them into the machine.

With photographic technics and materials, you can shorten the time between planning and production by reproducing—on film, paper, or on the fabrication material itself—even the most complex drawings, charts, and layouts in a matter of minutes.

Stop here . . . and you only scratch the surface of what modern functional photography can do for plant and office operations. But go one step further...send for our new booklet, "Functional Photography"... and you'll really begin to get some idea of its present-day usefulness. This booklet is free. Write for it.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto 9, Ont.

ADVANCING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNICS—**Functional Photography**

But Latin America Is No Garden of Roses

By STEWART C. EASTON

A visibly favorable balance of trade does not necessarily make a country rich, says Mr. Easton. The standard of living in all Latin American countries is very low. The rural population is undernourished and debt-ridden.

Our exports are consumed by a very limited number of people; they can never expand to really worth-while figures until extensive land reforms have been carried out. However willing the various governments may be, the task is not easy.

ALL OVER Canada, university students and ambitious young business men are studying Spanish. "It is the most important commercial language for the future," they say. "Canada's natural market is Latin America. A great untapped market . . millions of consumers starved for goods. The only really first class market left in the world and we intend to get in on the ground floor."

It is easy to be optimistic about future trade with Latin America. Undoubtedly there is a pent-up demand for goods, due to the recent concentration of North American exports on raw materials; and there is in many countries an accumulation of foreign exchange due to the compulsorily favorable balance of trade during the war.

But this is only the short-term prospect. It is important for Canadians to have a true grasp of the underlying economic realities if they want to build up a permanently profitable trade. It would be very damaging to our economy if we were to come to rely upon exports to Latin America, only to find that with a sudden fall in the price of raw materials they became unable to buy from us.

It is, of course, well known that the Latin American countries live by exporting raw and semi-finished materials, receiving manufactured products in return. But it is not so well understood why this is so. The Spanish conquerors in the 16th century took over an Andean paternalistic socialist economy that had been built up by an able dynasty of Incan emperors. Not realising till much later the nature of this economy, they proceeded to destroy it. They parcelled the communally-owned lands out as rewards for the individual conquerors in much the same way as William the Conqueror did in England in 1066. A completely feudalistic regime resulted.

Difficult to Destroy

Feudalism is the most difficult of all economic systems to destroy. The dependence of the peasants upon their overlords, the relationship between this overlord and his superior, form a strong complex pattern which makes it extremely difficult for the unfortunate serf or peasant to rebel. If, as has been the case in South America for centuries, he is kept in a state of permanent undernourishment, with the lord taking the whole of his produce and returning him only a pittance, the difficulty becomes a physical impossibility. In Europe feudalism was broken by the rise of absolute monarchy, and by the development of cities. Neither of these institutions has ever become strong enough in Latin America to break down feudalism completely. President Cardenas of Mexico has been the only leader who used his absolute power to break down the land tenure of his country, and he only succeeded partially. The cities of Latin America are for the most part, small; and their influence extends only within a small radius.

In Argentina today one British-owned company owns four estates with a total of 1,350,000 acres, another owns no fewer than 2,866,860 acres with further 4,292,300 acres leased. 134 landowning families owned 15% more sheep, cattle, and horses, than all the 200,000 independent small stock raisers put together! In Chile 1.4% of the owners posses 68.2% of the land. In Brazil three quarters of the cultivated land is owned by one tenth of the proprietors. In Venezuela, in one state, 85% of the land is owned by 182 families, and in another 78% by 57 families. In 1910 1% of the Mexican people owned 70% of the arable land. Whatever we may think of ex-President Cardenas, it is impossible to laugh away the fact that no fewer than 45 million acres were distributed to the landless peasantry during the terms of his administration.

Permanently in Debt

We shall not understand political or economic conditions in Latin America if we do not grasp the essential fact that the vast majority of the people in every country are landless agricultural workers and share croppers. Most of them are permanently in debt to their landlords or exploiting companies. They are forced to use what money they have in buying at the local stores which are owned by the proprietors. They must pay whatever price is asked, since they have no alternative. These unfortunate people have no standard of living worthy of the name. They contribute not at all to the purchase of our exports, though they perform the lion's share of the work in producing their countries' exports. The profits on these are spent by the owners. Moreover, since many of these are foreign residents or corporations, the profits will not enter into the national economy. Argentine, may, on paper, be a rich country, and undoubtedly she is rich in the possession of natural resources. But the per capita wealth is disastrously low.

The city workers have been able to emancipate themselves to a large extent from these conditions of serfdom. Enlightened labor legislation, though it is often difficult to enforce, has been able in some countries, with the assistance of workers' organizations, to improve their standard of living, at least above the level of the peasants! All the governments are equally aware of the agricultural conditions and have passed reform laws of varying value. But they work against almost insuperable difficulties, and the problem has hardly been scratched save in Mexico.

So there is a class of very rich men at the top, the landowners and the few big industrialists, together with those engaged in the organization of the export trade; there is a small but growing class of industrial workers: and there is an enormous class of landless agricultural workers, chronically undernourished. In almost every case they suffer from deficiency diseases, and they hardly have any cash money in their hands all their lives.

Seen against this background the brightness of the Latin American trade picture is somewhat dimmed. Until agricultural reform has reached such a stage that these unfortunate victims of 20th century feudalism are able to take their place in the economy as potential buyers, it would be foolish to consider this continent as an unlimited market for our products, only waiting for some good high pressure salesmanship. There is no doubt that the wants are there, but there is no way of getting our goods into the hands of those who need them.

Internal Prosperity

The widely-held belief that those areas that produce raw materials are natural markets for manufactured products, is not borne out by experience. A very high proportion of U.S. manufactures are consumed at home because the purchasing power is there. Most of her exports go to other industrialized countries because only they can afford to buy them. It is essential that Latin American countries become internally prosperous before they can buy in proportion to their population.

It is unlikely that heavy industries will ever be strongly developed, since only in Brazil are the essential raw materials present in sufficient quantity. It is unlikely that any Latin American country will ever be able to produce an automobile at the cost of Detroit or Oshawa, though Argentine already assembles parts purchased abroad. But the ordinary light industries, textiles and a wide range of consumer goods, can be made at home. And not until they are, not until there are enough workers in the cities to form an important middle class, and enough jobs so that farm workers can dare to leave their peonage, will there be any appreciable rise in the standard of living, and an ability, as well as the desire, to import foreign manufactures.

Every Latin American country has had its economy organized for export. All the transportation systems have been devised to facilitate movement to the coast. Until the war there was hardly any intra-Latin American trade. Each country shipped out its raw materials and imported its manufactures. Often enough these latter never went up country at all, but were consumed in the relatively prosperous coastal areas. Good transportation from one country to another within the continent is of immense importance. And though the physical difficulties are enormous they are not insuperable. But even improved transportation is useless unless it goes hand in hand with development of the new areas served. There is already a transcontinental railroad over the Andes from Santiago in Chile to Buenos Aires in the Argentine. Yet the line is scarcely used; it's rates for freight and passengers are prohibitive so long as there is no local traffic to carry the overhead.

Capital Equipment Needed

Latin America, without doubt, could use our help. Every country is in need of further development and capital equipment, especially for the establishment of consumer industries. But it is politically impossible for any government now to accept foreign ownership and management. The Argentine Government has already dispossessed a couple of British railroads, and the Mexican oil expropriations are familiar. They cannot afford to allow foreign owners to operate their industries and take their profits out of the country. The United States' Latin American policy has in recent years frowned upon any attempts in this direction, and the government-owned Import-Export Bank has made loans at low interest and outright gifts for the establishment of war industries. But they can pay interest, and are willing to do so. The interest will probably be paid promptly enough in the case of consumer industries, though the return will be slower for any investments in transportation.

By all means let us try to get our share of the existing market for manufactured goods — it will probably last for some years. But machine tools, and capital industrial equipment, together with technical assistance, is the greater need. We should not think that by supplying them with equipment for their industry we are killing our own market. A continent with a larger population than the United States, even though it is scattered throughout a much greater area, will not be content to remain for ever in a state of industrial dependence.

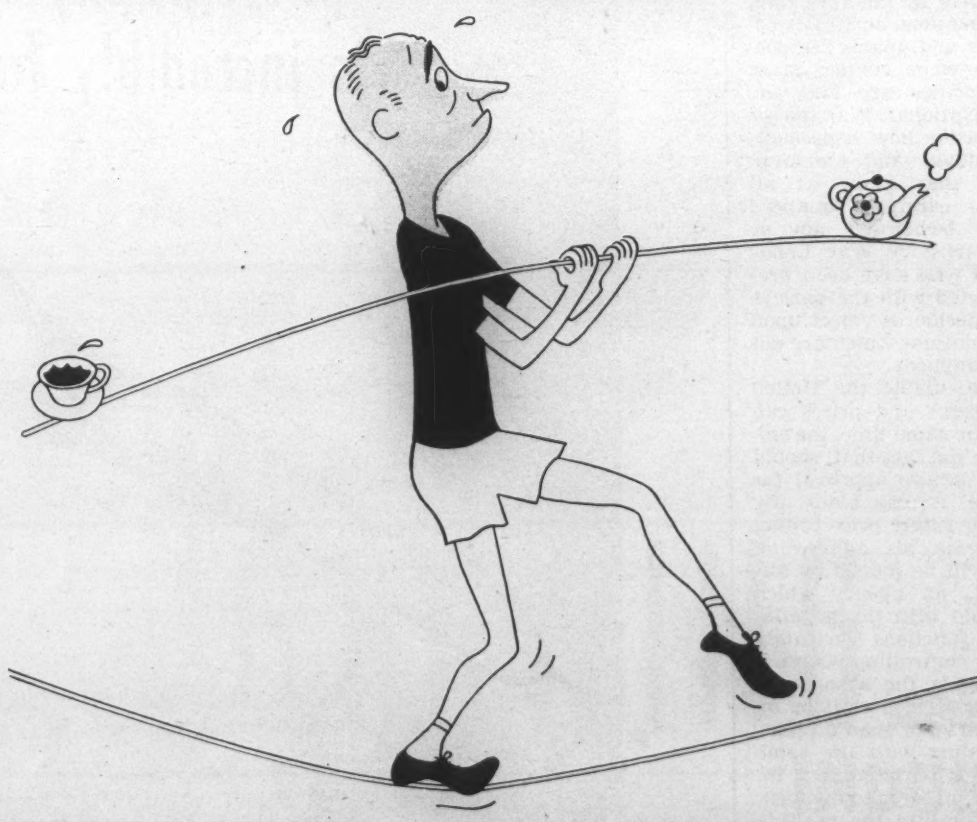
• •

PETRILLO JUSTICE

Margaret Phillips, one of the players in "The Late George Apley," currently at Chicago's Erlanger, was forced to join James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians. It seems that she plays approximately 8 bars of music during the course of the play. The cost to Miss Phillips—$55 plus 1½ per cent of her weekly salary. Petrillo's justice is a bit late catching up with the law-breaking actress. For two years she indulged nightly in the same black treachery in New York without being made to account for herself.

—*Musical America.*

FRANKLY we're walking a Tight-rope



IT MAY look easy, but it's the toughest spot we've ever been in, this business of trying to keep good customers in so many varied industries satisfied in the face of a continual shortage of "Cellophane". Yet that's our job at the moment and, like the man on the tight-rope, we're giving it all we've got in a concentrated effort that, we believe, is gradually getting us somewhere.

The scarcity of pulp is still present; likewise machinery delivery dates are still pretty distant, but every effort is being made to improve the situation. Although demand continues to outstrip supply, the latter is slowly catching up.

So, may we suggest that for the moment you "mark time" with new developments in your packaging and wrapping programme in readiness to "step-out" with "Cellophane" cellulose film, when it is fully available. *It's well worth waiting for!* Canadian Industries Limited, "Cellophane" Division, Montreal 2, Quebec.

Cellophane REGISTERED TRADE MARK
C-I-L CELLULOSE FILM

CL-46-1A

SERVING CANADIANS C-I-L THROUGH CHEMISTRY

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Saskatchewan's New Planner Was Bred in Socialist Tradition

By ANN JOHNSON

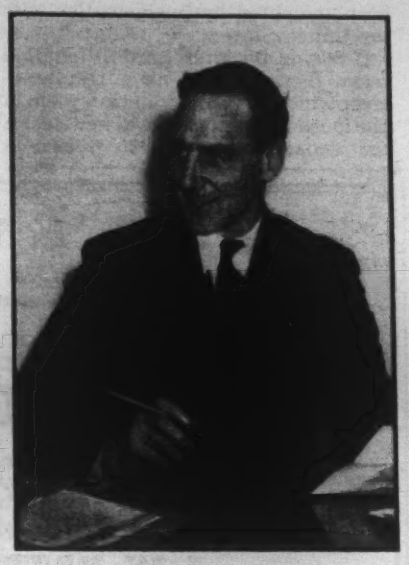
SASKATCHEWAN, the province that has entered the arena of big business to the tune of five million dollars, felt the need for definite economic and industrial planning, with the result that George W. Cadbury, British economist, was appointed to head the newly-formed Industrial Planning Commission of Saskatchewan.

A life-long Socialist and consequent friend of the Coldwells, Lewises and Tommy Douglases, Cadbury thinks that his extensive background in economics is of greater value to the Saskatchewan Socialists than it would be to the Laborites of England, who suffer no shortage of industrial experts.

Already Mr. Cadbury is "George" to the parliamentary personalities. His unpretentious, positive and straight-from-the-shoulder personality will help him work in unanimity with the down-to-the earth members of the cabinet. Regarding this body he says that he has the highest respect for them. "They are working hard and are adopting high standards of integrity, and I am glad to be working with them," he declares.

Besides Mr. Cadbury the Commission includes Thomas H. McLeod, former economic adviser to the cabinet, Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines, Cooperative Minister L. F. McIntosh, Natural Resources Minister Joe Phelps, Reconstruction Minister J. H. Sturdy and Dr. Schumiatcher, legal counsellor. Also Mr. Cadbury has been appointed Chief Industrial Executive and Coordinating Officer for Saskatchewan, and as such he has powers to participate in the management of the government enterprises.

The necessity of this board was evident when Saskatchewan's government industry became too unwieldy for the Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development. In less than two years the government has developed the following enterprises: a woollen mill at Moose Jaw, a boot factory and tannery in Regina, a brick plant near Estevan, five fish filleting plants in the north with a large American export market, a printing business, the operation of all bus lines in the province, a seed-cleaning plant, and an extensive insurance business.



GEORGE W. CADBURY

Direction of this as well as of several projected businesses faces Cadbury, but he is well prepared for his task. A member of the well-known family of British industrialists of Cadbury Chocolate fame, he comes by his socialist principles legitimately, for his grandfather's model garden village of Bournville, a suburb of Birmingham, set a pattern for non-profit housing schemes in connection with industry as early as 1879.

He has been managing director of several British companies, and he studied economics under Lord Keynes in Cambridge, graduating with an M. A. degree. Later he became familiar with American business methods at the Wharton School of Finance in Pennsylvania.

After finishing college he was with the Cadbury firm only a short time. He wanted to succeed in his own ventures, and became associated with the Cannery Cooperative in the Vale of Evesham—a scheme to use a wartime factory, employ the people of the Midlands, and take care of surplus fruits and vegetables which grew there. Cadbury was placed in charge of distribution, and from a one-horse affair it grew into the largest cooperative cannery in the Empire.

Although he is still a director of British Canneries Limited, he left their employ in 1935 to become marketing controller of Alfred Bird and Sons. Three years ago, when requested by the British government to go to Washington as a member of the British Aircraft Purchasing Commission, the thirty-six-year-old George Cadbury was a managing director. Managing directors under forty are almost unheard of in England.

During the war years Mr. Cadbury was in the civilian front-line and averaged about four hours of sleep a night. He was an active member and official of the Auxiliary Fire Service of Birmingham. Nights when he was not fighting fires he was engaged as a civilian fire watcher.

Mrs. Cadbury and daughters Lyndal and Carol came to Canada and made their home in Toronto. Due to some wartime slip-up they were listed as immigrants instead of warguests. Although they joined Mr. Cadbury in Washington in 1943, Toronto was still considered their residence, and to satisfy immigration rules they had to return there every three months. Thus in 1945 they became Canadian citizens.

Family Likes Canada

The Cadburys like Canada, particularly its public school system which they think embodies the finest democratic tradition, and they hope that this principle will not be jeopardized by increased interest in private schools. Lyndal and Carol have enrolled in Lakeview public school in Regina, after Mrs. Cadbury won the battle of housing by locating a home near there.

Mr. Cadbury cannot understand why the average Canadian citizen is so incredulous regarding his socialistic tendencies. He has been a member of the Labor party since he was fifteen years old, and he said, "If people with means are not going to take an interest in improving conditions, how in Heaven's name can one expect the people who are down and out to do it?" Then he went on to say that there was nothing freakish about his being a socialist. His grandfather was a Puritan whose ideas of reform were well in advance of his day. While not a socialist he fought for reform both in religious and civic matters and the workers were his prime concern.

Most notable of the grandfather's achievements in this respect was the garden village of Bournville—a non-profit scheme of housing which he established in conjunction with the Cadbury plant in the industrial suburban area of Birmingham. This was the prototype for all similar schemes.

No stranger to Canada, Cadbury has been here every year since 1927, except for three war years. During his Washington mission his work brought him to Ottawa every month. In 1927 while still a student he spent his vacation on a camping trip in Ontario and Quebec, where he enjoyed the beauties of Muskoka and the ruggedness of the Laurentians. In Toronto he visited the Graham Sprys and through them became interested in the growing socialistic trend in Canada.

The next year he and some fellow Cambridge grads decided to learn for themselves if the tales of wealth untold in Canada were true. They were encouraged by friends in the Immigration Department, although their research was strictly unofficial. Of course youthful love of adventure was a strong motive as well.

They rode the rods to Alberta and George found this even more uncomfortable to his six foot five physique than curling up in the much too short Pullmans. In Alberta they became harvest farm hands. Soon they ran into members of the 8500 unemployed British miners who had also come to Alberta. They were faring no better there, so Cadbury learned that tales of rolling riches were unfounded.

As he recalled this trip, Mr. Cadbury chuckled over humorous encounters, but he said that they did not appreciate the humor of half freezing to death on a freight car, becoming black as chimney sweeps while riding through British Columbia tunnels on oilers, harnessing two white horses with furtive timidity, the sting of being called a "green Limey" wherever they went!

However these experiences help to make him at home with the Canadians today. They like his unreserved, charming manner and his understanding of Canadians and their problems. He has plunged right into his work and seems as tireless as he was when he fought the civilian blitz of England. After six months of research, he will start new plans for the furthering of industry in Saskatchewan, the first province to go into business on a big scale. Mr. Cadbury's work will be in the limelight because the outcome of socialized business enterprise is being watched with keen interest.

Ontario shows our U.S. visitors

the time of their lives!

Visitors from the States bought over 70,000 angling licences in just one season! These guests help bring us prosperity . . . it's up to each of us to do what we can to make their visits pleasant!

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . *it's good business!*

Ontario profits almost as much from the tourist business as from the gold mining industry. It's up to us to keep this business growing.

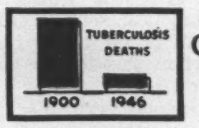
Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

PLANNING A HOLIDAY? Tune in CFRB 10.30 p.m., Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Labatt's

Published in the Public Interest by John Labatt Limited

Man's war against Tuberculosis can be won! Already the death rate from this disease has dropped to less than one fourth 

of the toll in 1900.

As more and more people have regular physical examinations, doctors will be able to discover those carriers of tuberculosis who have the disease without knowing it. An important part of such examinations is the use of the X-ray or fluoroscope. Control of all such cases through modern medical methods can *reduce the death rate still further!*

Have an annual physical examination!

This is particularly important for those who have persistent coughs.

If you have tuberculosis, self-discipline in following *all* of your doctor's instructions will generally lead to recovery.

Periodic medical checkups will help to guard against recurrences, and permit you to lead a nearly normal life.

For information on public and private examination facilities in your community consult your doctor, health officer, or local Tuberculosis Association.

To help avoid tuberculosis, send for your free copy of Metropolitan's booklet, "Tuberculosis." Address Booklet Dept. 56-T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
New York

Frederick H. Ecker CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — *Leroy A. Lincoln* PRESIDENT

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Hamilton To Celebrate Century of Progress

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

For one week, beginning July 1, Hamilton, Canada's fifth largest city, will celebrate its 100th birthday. Originally settled by U.E. Loyalists, it became a city in 1846, with a population of 6,832. Today, with a population of 175,364, Hamilton is the outstanding diversified manufacturing centre in the Dominion. Chief factors in its steady development as a centre for both light and heavy industries have been its superlative harbor facilities, low-cost electrical power, accessibility by highway, rail and air and ready availability of raw materials.

To supplement this article, the story of that development and enviable present-day achievements is told in pictures on pages 4 and 5.

FROM the top of the 350-foot escarpment curving like an arbored backdrop behind the city, a visitor looked down across the miles of colored roofs, the tall, white buildings set in a sea of green, to the blue of Hamilton Harbor, the deeper blue of the lake beyond.

"The Bay of Naples is very fine," he observed, "but nothing was ever finer than this site of Hamilton."

With such a conviction the average citizen of Ontario's flourishing, most highly industrialized city heartily agrees. When the glaciers of past ice ages gouged out the western extremity of Lake Ontario, in his opinion they did a pretty day's work!

In particular does the Hamiltonian feel a deep admiration, an affection for the stratified ridge—steep on one side, sloping plain on the other—of limestone and shale which lies behind the city.

"The Mountain", United Empire Loyalist pioneers of 150 years ago dubbed it, and "The Mountain" it remains to this day. Conservative Hamilton, slow to accept new ideas, is content with the old appellation, in spite of the jeers of neighboring communities not fortunate enough to have a mountain of their own, and the ridicule of visitors from localities boasting honest-to-goodness, 2000 feet at the least, skyscrapers.

"Where did you go this morning?" asked a Hamilton hostess of her sight-seeing Vancouver guests.

"Oh, we went up on top of the bank."

"The bank?" asked the puzzled hostess. "Which bank?"

"Why, that bank out back of the city," explained the lofty Vancouverites.

The bank and the bay it parallels, one and a half to two miles away, have been important factors in Hamilton's development, the former ticking off the seasons with a mist of green, dense summer foliage, the flame of maples, the white pall of snow; the latter carrying the fresh breath of the lake with the commerce and industry it delivers to her doorstep. By their presence they have restricted the city to eastward and westward expansion, with in addition a sparse settlement on the mountain top.

Loyalist Settlement

When Robert Land and Richard Beasley, the first white settlers, arrived at the Head of the Lake, they discovered a wilderness heavily wooded on hillside and inner plain, with a great marsh, inlet-pierced, bordering the bay. Traversing the solitude was the Indian trail from Niagara, later to become King Street, principal thoroughfare of the future community.

In its original settlement by the Loyalists—who from devotion to the Motherland had accepted the dangers and hardships of frontier warfare and the long trek northward from the rebelling American colonies—this wilderness was divided into great farms of hundreds of acres, granted by the Crown and drawn for by lot.

As development progressed in the new community, these estates became too valuable, too costly to remain in farmland. They began to be broken up by their owners. Streets were laid out, lots sold. Due to the custom of naming these streets after members of the family, many of the old names have been perpetuated.

From George Hamilton, who purchased land in the heart of the settlement in 1812 and in 1813 founded and gave his name to the village, have come the streets: John, James, Catherine, Hannah, Maria, Augusta and Hunter. From the same donor the city received Gore Park, Prince's Square where now stands the Loyalist Monument, and the Wood Market.

From the nature of its plan—business section in the centre, flanked with an east-end and a west-end residential district, with wealth congregated in the south-west area, there existed in the past almost a division between east and west, with the terms "east-ender" and "west-ender" being used somewhat as one might identify members of a neighboring community.

Now with the full tide of expanding industrial conditions and housing shortage engulfing the city, the picture is changing. Many of the large, beautiful old homes, which with their landscaped grounds made Hamilton noteworthy in the past, are being converted to other uses.

Fine homes are springing up in new surveys, farther to the west, near the environs of McMaster University. Streets of fresh, attractive brick or clapboard houses are appearing on the mountain top, a foreshadowing of the development which will follow improved transportation facilities. In the far east end where building caters to the industrial population, additional business districts are evolving to meet the demands of the spreading flood of construction.

For Hamilton, this summer setting her first century as a city behind her, stands on the threshold of a new phase in her evolution. Woven into the warp and woof of the first hundred years is the solid U. E. L. pattern of her beginnings, the influence of old, wealthy families, the Scotch caution and English conservatism of her Old Country industrial workers, and the national viewpoint indigenous to the majority of Upper Canada communities, which in her case has been tempered by business ties with the United States.

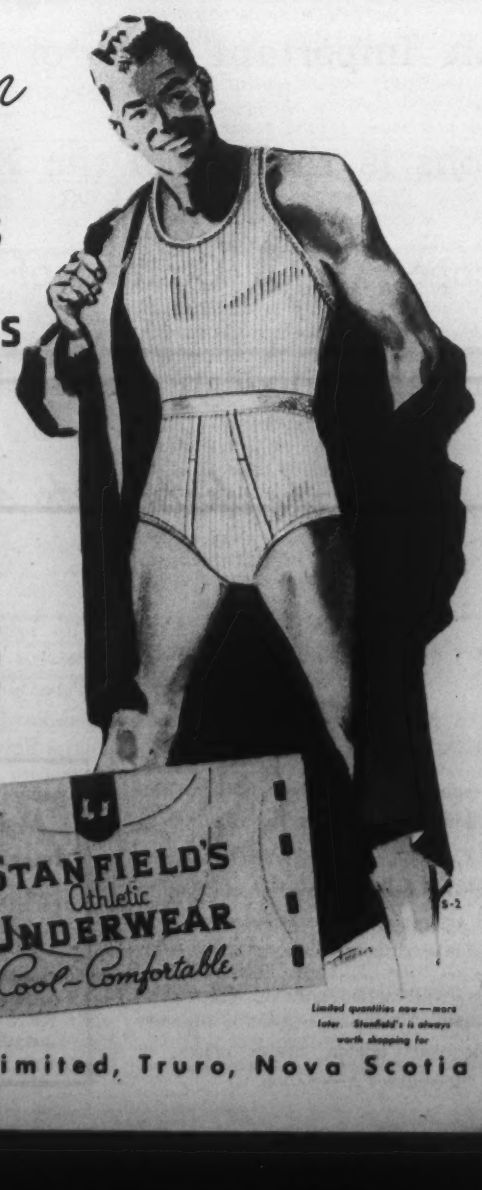
If during the first, hardest hundred years these factors have resulted—except in the field of industry—in a cautious, slow approach to new ideas, new departures, they also generated staunchness, capable of surviving bankruptcy and apparent ruin, ambition, foresight and vision on the part of public men, spiritual substance, intense civic loyalty and pride.

One hundred years old as a city, Hamilton with a population of 178,000 stands fifth among the cities of the Dominion, second among those in Ontario. She is a steel town, frequently referred to as the "Birmingham of Canada", the "Pittsburgh of Canada", more than 30 per cent—some 56,000—of her people being employed in industry. She has the largest steel mill in the Dominion and among her 500 industries produces the greatest diversity of manufactur-

Edwin Kay Limited
Garden Architecture Town Planning Consultants
EDWIN KAY F.I.L.A. BRITAIN M.S.L.A.-T.P. CANADA
96 BLOOR ST. WEST, TORONTO PHONE KI. 3970

MORTGAGE MONEY
We have unlimited funds available for lending on first mortgages on owner occupied homes in desirable residential districts.
WE CAN HELP YOU BUY YOUR OWN HOME.
J. W. PATERSON & CO.
912 Danforth Ave., Toronto. Gladstone 8070

Modern SHIRTS AND SHORTS by STANFIELD'S



Stanfield's Athletic Underwear (shirts and shorts illustrated)—made from wear tested, fine ribbed cotton fabrics. Finest workmanship—all elastic waist and at leg bottom—designed to give mild support where needed. The kind of underwear you'd expect from Stanfield's.

Each garment wrapped in neat cellophane package.

Limited quantities now—more later. Stanfield's is always worth shopping for

Stanfield's Limited, Truro, Nova Scotia

"THAT'S A LOAD OFF MY MIND!"

Mrs. Mason's husband gets his pay in cash. Since he's working all day, his wife banks it for him, and she says she's always jittery 'til she gets it safely there. And her brother, who runs a store, says he worries too about the money from the cash register! Safeguarding your money is one of the prime services rendered by your bank.

What a relief it is when you have deposited your money in the bank! No more worry lest it should be lost or stolen! You need only keep a little ready cash in your pocket or in the house. Bills can be paid by cheque and your cancelled cheque is your receipt.

When the teller hands you your pass book, you glance at the balance and know to a cent how much money you have. You are so accustomed to your bank's accuracy that you seldom bother to check the figures.

The very fact that you—and some 5,000,000 others—take all these conveniences as a matter of course is a daily demonstration of your confidence in the dependability and efficiency of your bank.

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank

ed products of any single city in the land.

In large part her destiny has been written by a geographical position which has provided her with unsurpassed harbor facilities, accessibility by highway, rail and air, low-cost electrical power and ready availability of raw materials.

Not that Hamilton has always enjoyed supremacy at the Lake Head. In the beginning Ancaster and Dundas both superseded her. During the first half of the 19th century Dundas occupied a commanding position at the convergence of the Guelph and Waterloo roads, along which flowed the trade of the inland counties.

With the construction in 1826 of the five-mile-long Desjardins Canal from Dundas to Burlington Bay, Dundas became the busiest port on Lake Ontario, its canal basin crowded with masts, its streets echoing the rumble of 100 wagons at a time.

Industrial Centre

Mills and factories sprang up, manufacturing flourished, and the Valley Town anticipated becoming the metropolis of the district. Only in 1853 did Hamilton forge ahead, when the dogged determination of Sir Allan MacNab procured the routing of the Great Western Railway through Hamilton instead of Dundas and Ancaster.

Following the railways came the electric railway era, made possible by the electrification of the city from Decew Falls in the 1890's. With their heavy passenger and freight traffic the radials, which struck the first blow at the isolationism of early communities, contributed materially to Hamilton's industrial advancement.

When the last one passed into the discard in 1931, victim to the mounting volume of motor cars, interurban busses and trucks, the city turned another page in her history.

While the dawning era of transportation brought her into closer competition with Toronto, provincial capital and second largest city of the Dominion, a mere forty miles to the northeast on increasingly excellent highways, it also carried her within tourist range of many of the great cities of the United States.

Today Hamilton is only a day or night trip from 25 million Americans situated in Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston and New York. Three thousand Americans are resident in the city. More than 80 millions of hard American currency—the largest amount in any Canadian community—is invested in Hamilton industry, a fact which keeps her in close touch with business circles across the line.

Many Anomalies

These factors, plus the influx of new residents of divergent nationalities, and the diminishing effect of old, well-to-do families will have a definite bearing on Hamilton's history during her second century as a city.

Already, in spite of her Loyalist ancestry, she is less nationalistic, less typically Old Country in her outlook than most Ontario cities. Make no mistake, Hamilton is completely loyal to the British Empire—witness her war effort—yet she is also sympathetic and realistic in her relations with the United States.

In these various influences lies the explanation of the anomaly Hamilton undoubtedly presents. Her facade is far from prepossessing, as dingy and Victorian as the statue of the great Queen which dominates Gore Park, a green breather in the very heart of the city. There on a hot day one may occupy a bench in the shade of cool trees, watch the pigeons wheeling from park to neighboring roof top and listen to the plash of the fountain undertoning the roar of city traffic.

Hamilton does not change rapidly. Gore Park has flourished since 1813. Dundurn Castle, erected as a residence by Sir Allan MacNab, is her favorite showpiece. Her city hall is venerable and obsolete. Her streets need attention. Her transportation service of street-cars and buses, currently offered the city for purchase, calls for renovation.

Yet her open air market is famous throughout Canada—the largest and finest producer-consumer market in the Dominion, drawing shoppers even from Toronto and Brantford. The illuminated Piggott Building, the Post Office, the Public Library, the railway stations are stream-lined, modern, efficient. Her landscaped western entrance and her rock garden are unsurpassed on the continent.

Hamilton knows and appreciates progress and modernism; in industry and its related fields she accepts and applies both.

On the basis of tonnage her port situated on the finest natural landlocked harbor on the Great Lakes, stands fourth in the Dominion to Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto. It was into Hamilton Harbor, then known as Macassa Bay, that Yeo's ships during the war of 1812 escaped from the American fleet under Chauncey which they had intercepted in a second attempted sacking of York.

Westward along the shore of Lake Ontario the damaged, outnumbered British ships had fled, the Yankee vessels hot upon their heels. When they reached Burlington, Yeo, realizing they would never make Niagara, determined to run the old outlet, a shallow natural channel through the sandstrip between lake and bay.

"If we drive on the shore," roared the choleric, thirty-year-old British sea-dog, described as a man with a 'chin as hard as the peak of an anchor, and eyes that spat black lightning', "at least we are wrecked on our own coast and they on a hostile one!"

To Safety in Bay

In the mist of the September day, with heavy seas crashing on the beach, the first vessel piloted by an old seaman who knew the channel, steered for the outlet, surged in on a giant comber and cleared the gap.

After her came the other five, masts trailing, pumps working, blood and water spouting from their scuppers. Lurching through the smothering backwash of the beach, one by one they rode the waves to safety. From the settlers gathered on the sandstrip to effect their rescue went up a great sigh of thanksgiving. The British fleet had escaped. To the Americans, mist-blinded, they seemed to have taken wing.

That was in 1813. Today, in 1946, a two-way canal capable of providing accommodation for the largest of Great Lake boats pierces the quarter-mile-wide strip of sand, now a densely populated community. In the canal and the harbor within, provision has been made for the St. Lawrence Waterways Development by the installation of 50-foot piles, instead of the former 35-foot.

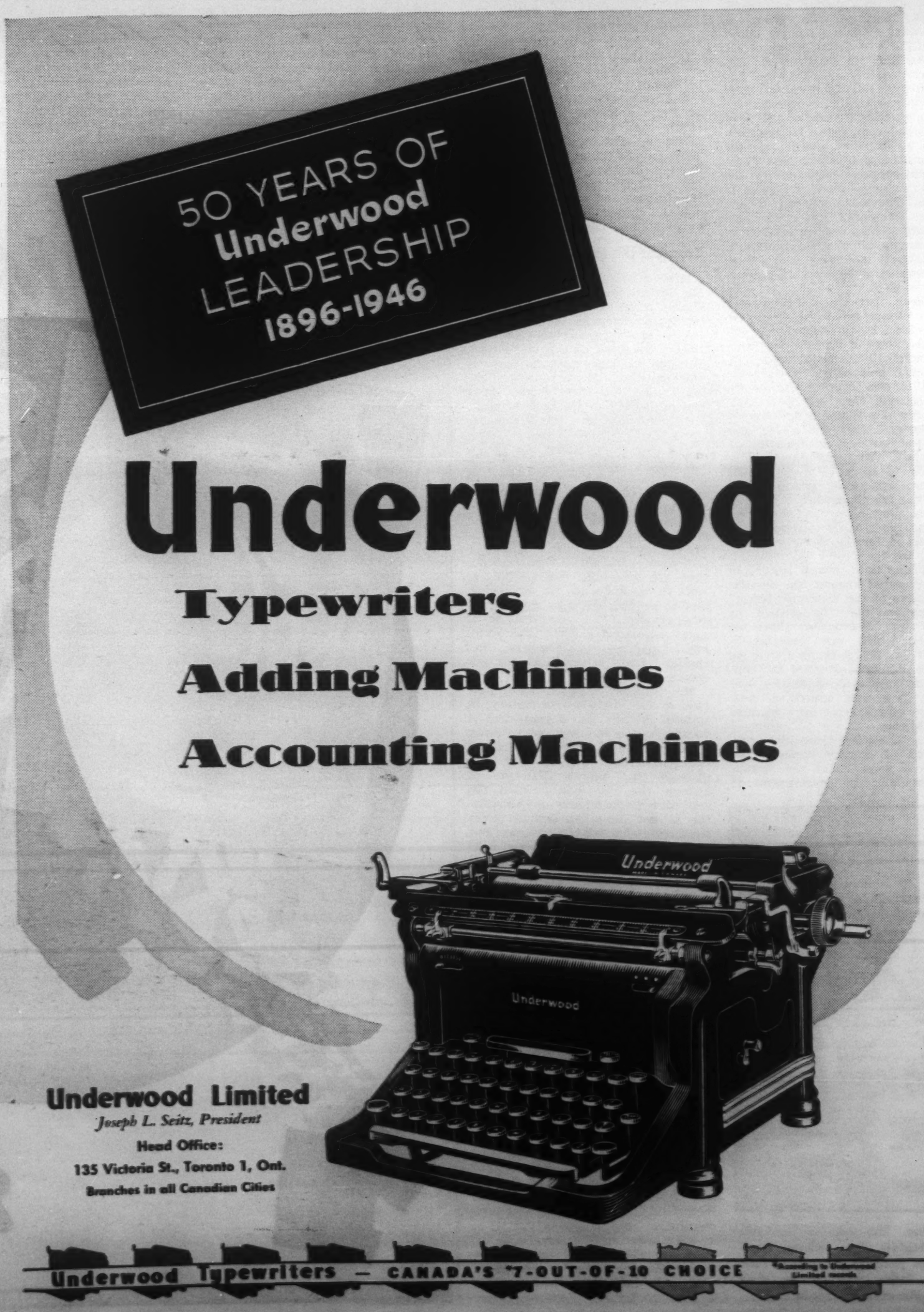
Near the spot where three centuries ago the Frenchman, La Salle, set foot on the first, authenticated white man's visit to the Head of the Lake, shipping in foggy weather is directed through the right and left traffic lanes of the canal by radio beam.

On the bay's blue waters where the first settlers fished from their handmade boats for food, modern harbor patrol launches equipped with two-way frequency modulated radio, on police wave length, talk at will with the shore. Great freighters, 650 feet in length, discharge and take on cargoes. Pleasure craft dip their white sails in the sun. The ferry, laden with picnickers, trails a widening wake.

In 1846 Hamilton, with a population of 6500, became a city. It was the era of board sidewalks. There was no railway communication. Stage coaches were operating between Montreal and Windsor. Freight traffic was largely water borne.

1846 ..... 1946 ..... what of 2046?

Who can tell? Only one thing seems reasonably certain: misty with springtime green, aflame with maples in the autumn, The Mountain will still be there ticking off the seasons!



Author Traces History of Jews in Canada

By A. J. LIVINSON

The first of two volumes giving the history of the Jews in Canada —from the time the first Jews landed in America with Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the present day—was published a few months ago. The author, Benjamin Goodman Sack, within the limitation of space, has covered the civil, political and commercial phases of Jewish life in this country, and has rescued much material which has hitherto been overlooked. The second volume is soon to be published.

"THE Jew in Canada," an important illustrated "Who's Who" volume, issued under the general editorship of the late Arthur Daniel Hart, was published in Toronto in 1926. Pertinent to this article is the fact that in this Hart publication there was incorporated an introductory portion on the "History of the Jews in Canada" comprising 20 chapters. It took up 78 pages, and covered the era from the year 1534 to 1926. These historical chapters were amongst the pioneer writings about the Jews in Canada. They evidenced careful and accurate research, mastery and knowledge. This pilot work did great credit to its author, a remarkable, yet relatively unknown, young Jewish journalist of Montreal, Benjamin Goodman Sack.

I believe that these introductory chapters represented the first full-length effort by any historian to tell about the Jews in Canada, spiritually, economically, sociologically, culturally, and politically, in either the Yiddish or the English languages. With Disraeli, Mr. Sack held that, "the youth of a nation is the trustee of posterity." He wrote for the youth and coming generations of Canadians. With Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Sack, to adjust the well-known quotation, was much concerned to know what the grandsons of Canada would be, and how they would respect and react to the heritages and traditions of Canada. So he prepared the way for them.

For a long time, Jewish history in Canada centred around the remaining archives of the "Shearith Israel" Congregation, the Corporation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews of Montreal, which was founded in 1768. It was Mr. Sack, as a civic interventionist, who extended the constricted and isolated boundaries, and brought in a vast stretch of new highways and by-ways in Canadian Jewish history.

Thanks to his inveterate initiative and spirit of literary curiosity, we now know more about the Jewish participation in the development of Canada under the French and English régimes. For though, as every historian knows, Jews were prohibited from landing or settling in the French colony of Canada or New France, there were, in spite of this, Jews of Bordeaux, France, like the Gradis family (notably Abraham Gradis, 1699-1780), and others, who helped in furthering the policies of the Kings of France. Not only did they help to improve trade and commerce, but also to extend French influence and French territorial paramountcy in America.

French Canadian writers, in a limited measure, have written recently about the Jews in Quebec Province, and they have done some excellent work, but Mr. Sack was the first to write a coherent account, starting from the French occupancy of Canada under Francis 1st, King of France.

Mr. Sack followed in the footsteps of Francois-Xavier Garneau (1809-1866), the famed French Canadian historian, who wrote the renowned "Histoire du Canada" (1845). Sack did for the Jews what Garneau did for his French-speaking compatriots. He vitalized and encouraged his people, and gained for them the respect of their neighbors.

Like father, like son—is the rule in the Middle East, where tradition plays such an important role. Here are father and son on their way to the street market in Cairo.

Brought Up to Date

After a wait of some twenty years, Mr. Sack brought his researches and studies up to date, and having practically rewritten his 1926 work, succeeded in interesting the Canadian Jewish Congress, as a public service, to issue his new work in two volumes entitled: "History of the Jews in Canada." The first volume came late in 1945 from the presses of its Montreal publishers, the Woodward Press.

This volume contains 285 pages, and covers the time from the French régime to the end of the nineteenth century. Within the limitation of space, it covers the civil, political and commercial phases, without omitting important spiritual heritages. The author presents legislative documents and correspondence that are generally inaccessible, as well as an index by Dr. S. Levine, and there are footnotes and a good bibliography. The latter will be of great assistance to historians, sociologists, journalists, teachers, and special writers in this field, for reference and research.

Mr. Sack has opened up a new field in Canadian Jewish history, in spite of the fact that a great deal of documentation has been swept away by the passing of the years or missed through carelessness, or even lost through that mighty destroyer of history—fire. He has rescued the rest from forgetfulness and oblivion. His is not likely to become what book reviewers call a best-seller, but it certainly will be a sound and lasting historical book consulted by all serious-minded writers and readers.

Landed with Columbus

In the record of racial settlements in the composite Americas, there is positive evidence to show that the first Jews landed in America with Christopher Columbus in the "Santa Maria," on October 12, 1492 in his first voyage of discovery of the continent. Some of the next earliest dates include that of the Jewish settlement at Bahia, Brazil, in 1624, and the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam, (now New York City), in the same year. There is one instance or more of Jews in French-occupied Canada.

Under the British flag, the first Jews came to Canada with General James Wolfe's combined army and navy conquest in 1759, at Quebec, and under Lord Jeffrey Amherst, at Montreal, in 1760. In the American Revolution which started in 1775, loyalist Jews from the American colonies are also counted amongst the United Empire Loyalists who came to Canada during the ensuing years to remain British. Some of these "immigrants" or "refugees" played very important parts in the affairs of British North America. There was thus a nucleus of Jews in Canada which, by 1945, had increased to about 168,367 in population. Significant it is, that out of this number, 16,559 Jewish men and women (equivalent to about 9.8 per cent of the Jewish population) served in the Canadian combat services of World War II. This is a proud record for an ancient peaceful people in the Diaspora.

Now, Mr. Sack does not say so directly, but there is at least an implication in what he does say, that there must be hidden or hitherto undiscovered documentation somewhere in Canada or abroad, that will help to fill in the Jewish story in Canada in its still missing passages. Today in Canada's racial stocks, the percentage of racial origin of the Jews is but 1.48, but they are a vital minority, descended from Jews of many nationalities who helped in the development of Canada. In a word, it is all a colorful and captivating history; it touches all spots from the fur trade to banking, from electricity to industry, from the printing press to newspapers, and from telegraphs and gas companies to the conduct of steamship, railways, and other passenger services. In the military and cultural fields the contributions are impressive. This is all the more true because the Jews, though holding the seventh place in the ethnic groups of Canada, never were predominant as to population.

Worked for Liberty

In the struggle for freedom of religious worship and for political liberty, the Jews' record, as Mr. Sack abundantly shows, is highly commendable. Through them all the minorities were aided to similar freedom. Through them, full civil, religious, and political rights, pioneered in Canada, in the year 1831 ultimately became part of the Constitution and Law of the British Empire. It was then that Canada adopted the Biblical directive which says: "The stranger that sojourneth with you shall be unto you as the homeborn among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." (Lev. 19: 34). Twenty-four years before, on January 29th, 1807, Ezekiel Hart (1770-1843),—son of Aaron Hart (1724-1800),—a lawyer of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, was the first British citizen of the Jewish religion to be elected to Parliament. Few as they then were, the Jews were intensely patriotic and were endowed with public spirit and civic service.

I retain a vivid impression of Mr. Sack's mind for historical detail. He has accepted the philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who said: "He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day surmount a fear." And he has. He is of short build and is light in weight. He is bald-headed and has searching eyes. He is handicapped by bodily infirmity which makes walking slow and difficult. He is in his 56th year. At his desk, nearest to a window on a balcony, in the editorial rooms of the oldest Yiddish daily newspaper in Canada, the *Jewish Daily Eagle*, in the heart of Montreal's Jewish Ghetto, he symbolizes the very picture of literary industry, loyalty and abnegation of the true journalist. He is, above all, a man of humility and tenderness.

His intimates say that Mr. Sack has never attended any college or university, and all that he knows was obtained by self-culture, self-enterprise, self-reliance, self-education, and persistence—all by the very hard and rocky way. He has translated some of the works of Victor Hugo and of Alfred de Musset into Yiddish. He has written articles on the Jew in Canada in the "Encyclopaedia Judaica" (Berlin), and was one of the editors of the "Universal Jewish Encyclopaedia" (New York). As one of the editors of the *Jewish Daily Eagle*, he is a specialist and feature writer on immigration, statistics, and history. The second volume of "History of the Jews in Canada" will come from the press soon.

LONDON LETTER

In the Spring the Public Turns to Cricket and Royal Academy Show

By P. O'D.

London.

CRICKET and the Royal Academy bring in the full tide of the Season—if there is as yet such a thing as the Season. Perhaps I should have put the Royal Academy first, though certainly not in the hearts of the public. At any rate, they are both great vernal institutions and now we have both with us again.

The Academy Show—let me make amends by putting it first here—is bigger than ever, but it would be a reckless man who would say it is better. Bateman, the cartoonist, should be able to make something tragi-comic out of one who did, a terrified little figure entirely surrounded by huge and menacing critics, all raising their eyebrows at him and glaring in amazed contempt.

Fortunately—so far as their enjoyment is concerned,—most of the people who crowd the galleries at Burlington House know very little about what the critics say and care less. They go because they like looking at pictures, or because they think it is a sort of social duty, or perhaps simply because it is a wet afternoon and there is nothing to do. For these less exacting visitors there is plenty to interest and attract.

The difficulty with the Royal Academy Exhibition is that, by its nature and official character, it is almost obliged to be too receptive. There are too many pictures by too many painters in too many contrasting styles. They tend to cancel one another out, and it is not always the pictures which most readily catch the eye which are the best. The result is apt to be a general impression of highly variegated mediocrity—which is very unjust to the considerable amount of good and skilful work to be seen there.

Though there is no picture in this year's Show which is widely accepted as "the picture of the year," there are two paintings which will probably attract more attention than any other two. One is Dame Laura Knight's "Nuremberg"—the picture she visited the trial to paint.

It is very striking in its portrayal of the figures in the dock, striking and dramatic. Unfortunately, or so it seems to a good many observers, she tried also to make it symbolical by depicting in the background lurid scenes from the horrors these men were responsible for; and made it, not more impressive, but much less so. It is the sort of picture Cecil B. DeMille might have painted, if he could paint like Dame Laura Knight.

The other picture is—I'm afraid you won't believe me, my gossips—but it really is "Hearts Are Trumps" by Millais! This Victorian masterpiece has just been purchased for the Chantrey Bequest, and there it hangs among the jeering modérns, with its three crinolined lovelies sitting at the card-table, and all the Victorian trimmings.

It holds its own superbly—make no mistake about that! There is a richness and amplitude and dignity about it that very little else in the Show possesses. We may no longer like the things they painted, or the way they painted them, but within their perhaps narrow artistic conventions these Victorian masters really were masters. And there was certainly nothing trigonometrical about their ladies. Curves were curves in those days.

"Mail", Fifty Years Old

Just fifty years ago Alfred Harmsworth published the first number of The *Daily Mail*. The first at least to reach the public, for the story goes that an earlier trial issue was run off, complete in every detail, just to make sure that everything was in good running order—getting the range, as it were, before the big guns opened up. When they did open fire a great breach was smashed in the high forbidding walls that surrounded the inner keep of journalism in those days, and a new conqueror entered in and took up his position. The *Daily Mail* was an immense success from the very start.

It is a little hard to understand now why The *Daily Mail* should have created the extraordinary sensation that it did. By modern standards of popular journalism the early *Mail* was a very quiet, restrained, and even dignified newspaper. The fact remains, however, that, as Will Irwin said of the somewhat similar advent of W. R. Hearst into New York journalism, Alfred Harmsworth "made a noise like a wooden-legged burglar having a fit on a tin roof".

There must be sound reason why The *Daily Mail* became almost at once the most popular newspaper in the country; and the most obvious and best reason is that it was a very good paper. It gave the news, all the news, and it was written in a way to appeal to the ordinary man and woman and not merely to a special and rather restricted class of reader.

Besides, it sold for a half-penny, instead of a penny and more, as the others did. And so The *Daily Mail* built up a circulation that ran finally into the millions, and Harmsworth became Viscount Northcliffe, and now one of the startling successes of Fleet Street has become an almost national institution.

Bigger Golf Balls?

Ever since American golfers plumped for the bigger golf ball, the controversy about it has been going on in this country, though naturally as a very academic discussion during the war, when it was impossible to get a golf ball of any kind. Now it has been revived, and the elder statesmen of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrew's have been forced to make a pronouncement, characteristically they have shelved the matter for another three years.

The tigers among golfers want the bigger ball, because they hit the present one so far that courses are having to be made longer and longer, and the game is fast becoming a test of pedestrian endurance. On the other hand, elderly tabbies like myself prefer the sort of ball that will go farthest and straightest— a jet-propelled one if possible. There is never any danger of our having to walk too far after it, though naturally, like the tigers, we resent the progressive lengthening of the courses—even more indeed, for it is much harder on our tottering old legs.

Apparently the real reason for postponing the decision for the larger ball is economic. British ball-makers would have to change all their moulds, and to standardize the bigger ball now would be to put them at a disadvantage with their American competitors. Sad the way business keeps breaking into these things.

Generous Gift to Canada

For Canadians in London the most interesting feature of the reopening of the Tate Gallery is the presence there of the fine collection of contemporary British painters made during the past ten years by the Canadian High Commissioner, Vincent Massey. This is the collection which he has donated to the National Gallery at Ottawa. To see it is to realize how valuable and generous a gift he has made.

Most of the great figures in modern British painting are represented in it—Steer and John, Matthew Smith and Pasmore and Gowing among them—and the pictures have been chosen with sound judgment and a cultured and wide-ranging taste. They will form an altogether admirable addition to the art treasures of Canada.

The pictures are important from many points of view, but important chiefly in that they are really beautiful. Of not all modern British art can that be said. Mr. Massey evidently chose them because he liked them. This is not a collector's collection, but a picture-lover's.

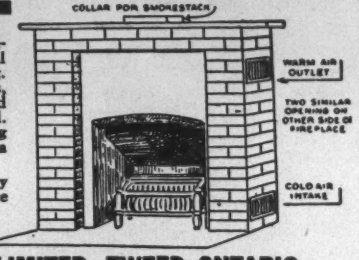
Regular schedules and charter flights ... modern planes... courteous service.

Montreal • Quebec • Chicoutimi
Gulf and North Shore of St. Lawrence
Roberval • Northern Quebec
Senneterre • Hudson Bay
Winnipeg • Bissett • Little Grand Rapids
Winnipeg • Red Lake • Madsen
The Pas • Sherridon • Flin Flon
Regina • Saskatoon • North Battleford
Edmonton • Fort Norman • Aklavik
Edmonton • Yellowknife
Edmonton • Whitehorse • Dawson
Vancouver • Whitehorse • Dawson
Vancouver • Victoria
Vancouver • Tofino • Zeballos • Port Alice

Connections with rail and air lines . . . bases across Canada. Information and reservations through nearest Canadian Pacific Air Lines Traffic Office or any Canadian Pacific Railway agent.

Canadian Pacific AIR LINES

FIREPLACE FURNACE



Our Fireplace Furnace is not only a fireplace, but also a furnace and a powerful heater. This is why—it is double acting. It draws the cold air out of the rooms, heats it and sends it back in, hot, instead of sending it to heat the outside world. It is made with a double walled heating chamber and can be finished with a brick or stone outer wall.

A FUEL SAVER—its heating capacity will surprise you—makes your cottage comfortable spring and fall.

Write for full information

TWEED STEEL WORKS LIMITED - TWEED, ONTARIO
Toronto Showroom - 83 Jarvis Street
E. Can. Rep. Stinson Reeb Supply Co., Montreal—W. Can. Rep. A. E. Hinds & Co., Winnipeg

Control Center

FOR RECONVERSION PLANNING

HERE's a new tool for key executives who are today planning the future of Canada's great corporations. It's the microphone heart of Dictaphone Electronic Dictation. It doubles your ability to get things done. You simply speak your instructions, decisions and ideas to the trim microphone on your desk. It even records your over-the-desk discussions and both ends of telephone conversations.

While you talk your work away, your secretary is free to prevent intrusions and do other important work for you. The superior clarity and tone enables her to transcribe more rapidly and easily. Your business will profit from this innovation in executive control. It's now available for civilian uses without priorities. Consult your nearest Dictaphone office for a demonstration.

DICTAPHONE *Electronic Dictation*

Learn for yourself how this microphone "Control Center" will double your ability to get things done. Free descriptive literature will be sent on request.

DICTAPHONE
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

The word DICTAPHONE is the registered trade-mark of Dictaphone Corporation (U.S.A.), makers of Acoustic and Electronic dictating machines and other sound recording and reproducing equipment bearing said trade-mark.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Humor of High Fantasy As Developed by An Irishman

YOUNG MAN WITH A DREAM, a novel, by Kenneth Reddin. (Ambassadors, $3.00.)

THERE'S something about the Irish, as the old song declares. And if you narrow down the general term to the Irish writers you can say it twice. Think of "Shadowy Waters" or "The Playboy of the Western World," or "Juno and the Paycock", or Sean O'Casey's autobiography, or a raft of poems by AE and others. The "something" is a fierce tenderness, a wild sanity, an outrageous humor and a facility beyond reason in the use of language.

Micawber was always waiting for something to turn up. But Gulliver Sheils makes a career out of that state of mind. His late mother had helped a stranger who had suffered an accident—and got a hundred pounds a year in return for her kindness. So the son resigns his job in the Civil Service, taking his 60 pounds a year pension and, with 160 pounds to keep him, sits on a park bench or stands at the corner of Dawson and Nassau streets where the traffic is thick waiting for an accident to happen—so that he will be on the spot in case a victim feels moved to reward his benefactor.

A pleasant young man he is too, with a moustache like R.L.S. and a distinguished suit of clothes, and a great dream—to go some day, some way, to Rarotonga in the South Seas and stay there for ever and ever.

Naturally a girl falls in love with him, but he is adamant. Rarotonga is his only love. And so the story goes until an accident happens with quite alarming consequences.

The book is marvellous in its description of "dear, dirty Dublin," in the "characters" it reveals, in its atmosphere of gay, irresponsible fantasy.

•

Mystery of Mysteries

THE HUMAN FACE, by John Brophy. (OXFORD, $3.25.)

NATURALLY a novelist has a blazing interest in faces which are the visible index of character. But John Brophy is the first to give to the public his complete analysis of the human face; its structure, its "points" of beauty, its framing in hair and in hats in accord with passing fashions, its variation with years, its supposed reflection of inner thoughts, likes and dislikes, its mood-pictures.

He brings to the task great erudition, familiarity with portraiture by the master-painters and a manner of writing "familiar but not coarse", comparable to good table-talk in congenial company. He holds that the face is never to be read off hand. To obtain any assurance of correct interpretation we need further information than the face itself reveals, for it is the outward mystery of the inner mystery which is the mind and soul of man.

•

The Educational Puzzle

DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION by Benjamin Fine. (Oxford, $3.00.)

ONCE upon a time the aim of a University was clearly understood. It existed to train young men to expound the Law and the Gospel, with emphasis upon the Gospel. A lad might be apprenticed to a solicitor and register at one of the Inns of Court. In time he might plead in Court without having spent a day at University. But nobody could be apprenticed to a Doctor of Divinity, or even a priest, "to learn the business." Only a young man who had spent four years in company with wise men, whether living or immortalized in books, was deemed fit to proceed to formal Theology and Holy Orders.

Not all the graduates had "the vocation." Some took the secondary course of life; as poets, philosophers, historians, essayists, even pamphleteers. A few "fellows of the baser sort" wrote plays. Some entered Parliament and became statesmen "full of wise saws and modern instances," larding their speeches with extracts from Thuycidides (in the original) or with florid quotations from the Greek Anthology. No doubt some were vain and fatuous but the saving remnant taught Englishmen to be free and to understand the meaning of duty, personal responsibility and self-mastery.

If the Pilgrim Fathers and other nonconformist emigrants from England brought to America "the democratic ideal" they learned it from the Bible. Harvard, Yale, William and Mary, and other American colleges were founded to produce Ministers of the Gospel, even as the early Colleges in Canada. Naturally they built their courses on the classics.

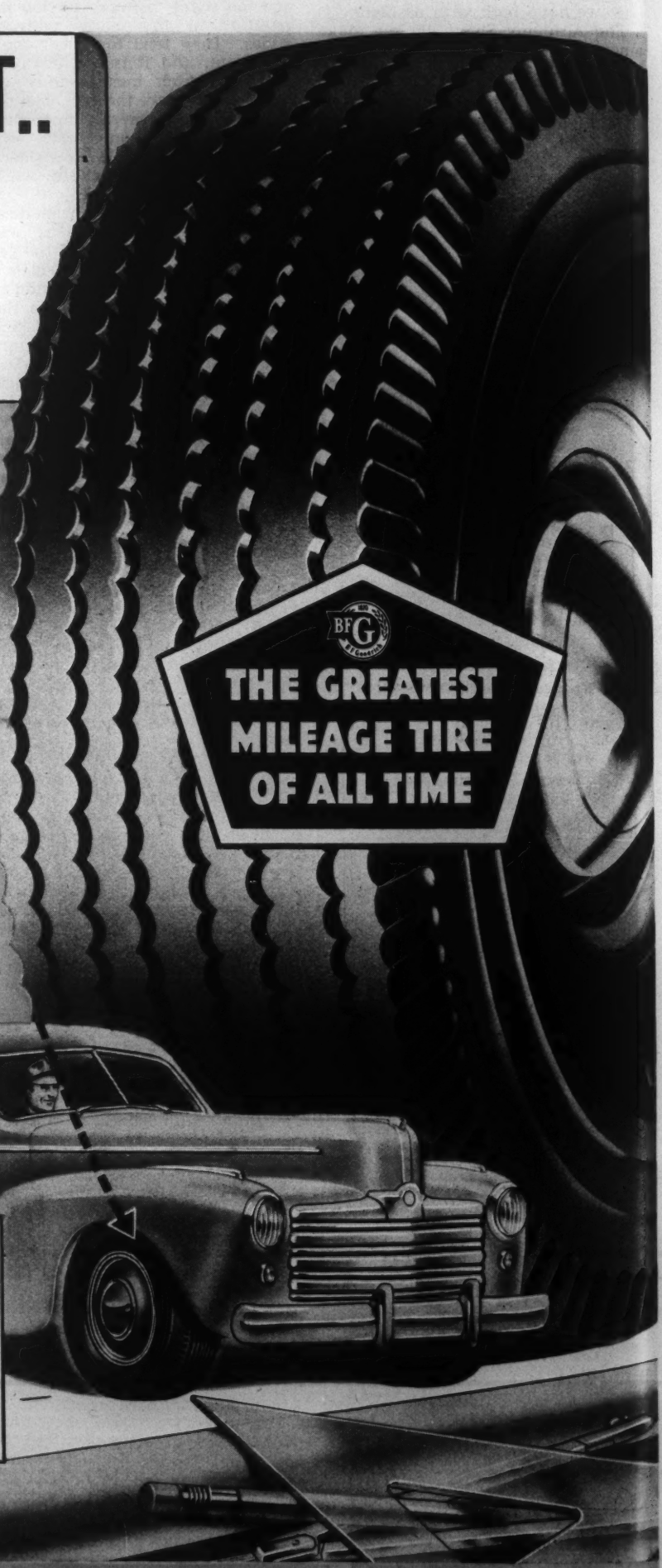
Since many graduates and undergraduates had neither taste nor talent for the pulpit, Law schools, Medical schools and Science schools were set up, first as independents, later to be included as faculties of the Universities. Then Divinity Schools were, in a measure, detached, to become apanages of the central clearing houses of culture. In Ontario, for example, the College of Agriculture at Guelph had a long independent existence before it became affiliated with the University of Toronto.

In a real sense the vocational training schools have multiplied so greatly in every University centre that the seven liberal arts are gradually winking-out like tired candles. Greek and Scripture are all but unknown in scores of Universities. The B.A. degree means less and less. In one College it can be obtained after a course in lip-reading or gymnastics and at Chicago University it may be the reward of only two years' work.

The whole situation is described in this book, written by a careful reporter, but not an unbiassed one. His feeling is revealed when he dubs the old-time classical course as reactionary or "aristocratic," and when he dangles before sluggish mankind the ideal carrot of higher education for all.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

THIS TIRE IS DIFFERENT..
IT OUTWEARS
PRE-WAR TIRES



You'll say it was worth waiting for! It's not only a new Silvertown, but a completely new and different *kind* of tire . . . that outwears pre-war tires.

The rubber is different, a new kind developed by B. F. Goodrich for great wear. The shape is different, it puts more rubber on the road . . . with a flatter, wider tread. The body is different, it is engineered 35% stronger. The new Silvertowns have been proven in more than seventeen million miles of road tests, to outwear pre-war rubber tires. They are cooler running, quiet. Have amazing resistance to bruising, and skidding.

Get the new Silvertowns . . . the greatest mileage tires of all time . . . built by B. F. Goodrich, makers of over 32,000 articles of rubber, including footwear and industrial rubber products.

B. F. Goodrich Batteries

As famous as the name it bears, there is a B. F. Goodrich long-life battery for every make of car, truck or tractor, for radio too. Ask your dealer for a B. F. Goodrich Battery and put extra pep in the electrical system of your car, truck or tractor.

6-26

For those who prefer maximum non-skid the famous Life-Saver Tread is still available

B. F. Goodrich
SILVERTOWN TIRES

THE BOOKSHELF

The Dark Mysteries of England Are Explored by a Frenchman

THE ENGLISH WAY, by Pierre Maillaud. (Oxford, $3.25.)

FOR fourteen years an intelligent and observant Frenchman has been living in England. During the war he spoke five times a week on the French broadcast of the B.B.C., stimulating his countrymen to resist, and **resist**, the common foe. His mental outlook is vigorously French. Though living among Englishmen, reading English authors and speaking English almost continually, he cannot be said to have taken on a protective coloration. He has been an interested outsider seeing things-in-g e n e r a l from the inside, sometime in pubs, sometime in Clubs, country houses and drawing rooms, looking and listening with all his might.

And now he sets down in impeccable English, graced with style, the conclusion of the whole matter. It may not be the right conclusion. No two Englishmen will agree that it is, for one of the axioms of politics is that England and the English are beyond normal explanation—even as the square root of minus one. In the meantime Mr. Maillaud's explanation is all right to go on with. And it's an entertaining narrative starred by a kindly humor.

•

Strength Of The Meek

OUR NEIGHBORS, THE CHINESE, by Vaughan White. (Oxford, $3.25.)

AN examination of the social ideals and customs of the Chinese people as based on the solidarity of the family. The author, daughter of a medical missionary, was born in Canton, speaks five dialects of Chinese and has travelled far afield. Her sympathy with the philosophical concepts governing the national and individual conduct is warm and constant and she cites many instances in the long history of the nation which proved their innate strength.

The book is well-written and continually interesting, especially in the section dealing with the life and influence of Chinese women.

•

Dipping Into a Classic

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, by Jonathan Swift. Adapted and illustrated by Patrick Bellew. (Collins, $2.50.)

THE fascinating kingdoms of Lilliput and Brobdingnog which Swift invented as a means of satirizing his own people are here presented as a vehicle for the talent of a notable comic artist. Most of the pictures are in color and have a radiant and merry quality.

•

In Rubber Country

NO PLACE FOR WOMEN, by Tom Gill. (Allen, $2.35.)

HERE is a thriller based on the tried old formula. There is a young American hero, terribly honest and enterprising. There is a girl of enigmatical charm. The two quarrel continually until they fall in love. The background is a rubber plantation in South America. Settlers and ranchers are at outs, the settlers led by an outlaw in hiding. The whole book is starred with fights, love-interests and plots of revenge and any adventure-lover, temporarily setting his judgment aside, will read it *all*.

•

Science And Salvation

PROBLEMS OF MEN, by John Dewey. (Philosophical Library, N. Y., $5.00, U. S. Funds.)

PRESENT-DAY philosophers separate generally into two groups. The one finds the being and end of man outside of Nature; that his only hope of answering the three great questions, Whence, Whither, and Why, comes through supernatural revelation. The other holds that the potentialities of man are infinite, that reason is an unfailing tool, that there is no need to step outside of Nature to find unchanging, timeless values towards which the race can fare.

When the Rockefeller Foundation asked the American Philosophical Association to undertake an examination of the present state of philosophy in order to discern the role philosophy might play in the postwar world, a committee was formed to conduct the inquiry. Its Report practically ignored the concepts of the Church and intimated that among "secular" thinkers agreement was impossible.

This was the occasion which brought into being the long essay by Dr. Dewey on The Democratic Faith and Education which is the "lead" of this book. Other chapters are reprints of former essays.

Generally speaking Dewey's System holds that the methods of hypothesis, experiment and conclusion which have yielded vast stores of general and specialized knowledge in the field of Natural Science should be turned to the problems of man in society and in individual behavior, always with the assumption that supernatural values are mediaeval and unrelated to here-and-now. From that point of view Dr. Dewey sees no practical value in the theory of "a liberal education" held by the schoolmen of past and present and holds that humane ideals are best achieved in vocational training.

However hostile to this basic concept one may be, the theory and its development are interesting, particularly as Dr. Dewey freely admits the complete failure in the past 25 years of all the sugary prophecies of liberals, concerning the abolition of war, class and race antagonisms and the conquest of poverty through intensive industrialization.

This is a book to be read in parallel with Dr. Diltz's recent attack upon the pragmatic theory, under the title "Pierian Spring."

•

One For Linguists

A CAPTIVE IN THE CAUCASUS, by Leo Tolstoi. Alternative pages in Russian and English. (Oxford, 75c.)

BI-LINGUAL texts, the original and the translation on parallel pages, are a perfect aid to language study. For any one who is not balked at the start by the Russian alphabet this is most useful.

Fragrances by LENTHÉRIC also include

Tweed • MIRACLE

CONFETTI • SHANGHAI

Due to existing circumstances our Lenthéric distributors may not have in stock as complete a range as formerly.

LENTHÉRIC *perfumes*

WORLD OF WOMEN

Pre-Marital Counselling Clinic Organized by Saskatoon Church

By S. R. LAYCOCK

WHEN men and women today talk about divorce, domestic discord and juvenile delinquency it's much the same as if they were discussing the weather. Everyone, it has been said, kicks about the weather but no one does anything about it. In like manner we have today large numbers of men and women who "view with alarm" the rising tide of divorce and delinquency and who shake their heads over the "goings-on" of youth. Unfortunately, only too often they let their concern over family life stop at complaining and lamenting. They do not get busy on an intelligent and constructive attack on the problem of a sound education for marriage and family living.

Recently, in Saskatoon, Grace United Church, under the leadership of its minister, Rev. Donald Bruce MacDonald, decided to do something constructive towards preparing its young people for marriage and for those responsibilities of family life which they will face in the world of today. Mr. MacDonald, recently returned from being a padre in the armed forces, set out to organize a Pre-Marital Counselling Clinic for young people aged nineteen to twenty-five.

The Clinic was held on five Monday evenings of January and February. Two hundred and twenty-six young people paid the dollar registration fee and enrolled for the sessions of the Clinic. Their fees made possible the purchase of quite a sizable number of books which dealt with all phases of dating, courtship, engagement, marriage and family living. These were kept in circulation both before and during the sessions of the Clinic.

Mr. MacDonald's plan was for the Clinic to deal with five major aspects of marriage—the psychological, legal, economic, biological and ethical. On this basis eight counsellors were chosen, each of whom had specialized training in one of the above five aspects of marriage. These counsellors had access to the many research studies on marriage now available and also to a vast array of clinical data from marriage clinics and family counselling clinics.

Psychological Aspects

As a psychologist and mental hygienist the writer was asked to deal with the topic of "Psychological Aspects of Marriage." Under this heading come such problems as what the young person brings to marriage, how to choose a mate, courtship, engagement and personality adjustments in marriage.

Young people need to know that marriage is for adults only and that they must be more than grown up physically. For happiness in marriage being grown up emotionally, socially, intellectually and morally is vital. The counsellor and the young people therefore discussed what being grown up in these particulars means. Most important is the chief characteristic of emotional maturity—being able to bear tension without blowing up.

That means being able to stand the annoyances and disappointments of everyday life without losing one's temper, bursting into tears, pouting, sulking, feeling sorry for oneself, having one's feelings hurt and going to bed with a sick headache.

In intellectual maturity the ability to make up one's own mind, to take responsibility for oneself and others, to keep an open mind till all the evidence is in, to look one's limitations in the eye without being upset and to come to a working compromise with life are important. Moral maturity involves respect for personality in all the interrelationships of human living—to treat every individual as if he or she were of infinite worth.

In the Grace Church Clinic the counsellor discussed with the young people the data gleaned from research and clinical experience which would be a guide in the choice of a mate. For example, the famous psychologist, Terman, in a study of factors making for happiness in marriage found ten background factors of importance. These are (1) superior happiness of parents, (2) a happy childhood on the part of the individual himself or herself, (3) lack of conflict with the mother, (4) a home discipline that was firm but not harsh, (5) strong attachment to the mother without being childishly dependent upon her, (6) strong attachment to the father without being childishly dependent, (7) lack of conflict with the father, (8) parental frankness about sex, (9) infrequency and mildness in childhood punishments, (10 a pre-marital attitude to sex that was free from disgust. Young people who want to be intelligent in choosing a mate would do well to bear in mind these ten factors.

Since marriage, to be successful, must be a union of personalities, common interests and a common point of view are highly important. Young people need to know that the biological basis is not enough. Comradeship is based on a community of interests. Of course there does not need to be an identity of interests. On the other hand *some* major interests should be shared. Young people need to know one another well enough to discover each other's basic interests and to be able to distinguish these from the temporary interest which infatuation will lead a boy or girl to take in the activities of the other.

Common attitudes towards life — attitudes towards money, towards the having and rearing of children, towards social life, etc.—are much more important for happiness in marriage than most young people stop to consider.

Prince And Beggar Maid

Differences in social status, educational status, religion and nationality were discussed in the Clinic. While fiction abounds in stories of the prince marrying the beggar-maid and living happily ever after, there is, in actual life, a definite risk that one partner will be outraged by what he or she regards as lack of good taste or good manners or good judgment on the part of the other.

Then there are differences in intelligence and schooling and differences in temperament to consider. These were discussed in the Clinic.

One of youth's biggest difficulties is to distinguish between love and infatuation—that is to know when they are really in love. Here, too, careful analysis of psychological and clinical data has something to bring to young people whose notions of love are built up by moving pictures, romantic novels and love magazines. Certainly hosts of young people have conceptions of love which are diametrically opposed to the best findings of psychology and sociology.

Intelligent young folk are concerned with problems of dating, courtship and engagement. Dating differs from courtship in that the former is often merely the way by which young folk have fun in pairs, while the latter takes place when marriage is a feasible goal.

The engagement period has its own problems. How long should the engagement be? How intimate should the engagement be? Should engagement mean monopoly? When should an engagement be broken? These were topics for discussion in the Saskatoon Clinic.

Personality adjustments in marriage and policies concerning the rearing of children are topics in which young people should be given help before marriage. The union of two different personalities which come from differing backgrounds cannot take place without some measure of adjustment and probably some measure, great or small, of friction. Many young people live in a dream-world before marriage. They never really see each other; each sees an imaginary person to whom the other's name is given. The gradual descent to reality through this disillusionment has been extremely painful to some people. Indeed one of the reasons given by women for seeking divorce is: "He isn't the man I married."

Obviously how serious will be the personality adjustments necessary in marriage will depend on how wisely the mate has been chosen. Young people, however, need, in any case, to face realistically the kind of problems of adjustment they will face in marriage. They need help, too, in knowing how to handle these problems. Those who say they do not will have to explain the growing family disorganization we face on this continent. Those who say that it is not possible to give young people help are faced with data supplied by such bodies as the Marriage Guidance Council of Great Britain, the National Conference on Family Relations and the American Institute of Family Relations in the United States. These data show that marriage conselling is able to decrease the number of marriage failures.

Choice Of Instructors

In the Pre-Marital Counselling Clinic Mr. J. C. Bates of the staff of the Saskatoon Normal School, who has had special training in Marriage Relations at the University of Pennsylvania, dealt with the biological basis for marriage in a thoroughly frank and wholesome manner. The qualifications for any instructors in this field are that they have thoroughly wholesome attitudes towards the physical aspects of sex themselves. Unwholesome attitudes towards sex—the prudish and the vulgar, — throw sex out of perspective. Unfortunately many parents, clergymen and other worthy people are embarrassed in discussing sex. They carry over the unwholesome attitudes towards sex of shame and disgust which were implanted in them in childhood by their parents and by their playmates who, for the most part, gave them their sex education.

Mr. Bates dealt with the differing sex life and needs of men and women and the great necessity of young people understanding these differences. Since the United Church ap-

• Freedom for Youthful Figures! Be comfortable in a NEMO "Sensation," the original all-elastic two-way-stretch girdle. It smooths your figure lightly but firmly yet leaves you free to move as you will. Knitted "Sensations" are runproof, washable, easy on your stockings and oh so comfortable!

SOLD IN LEADING CORSET DEPARTMENTS
NEMO FOUNDATIONS, 559 College St., Toronto

Remedy
for loneliness
Bridge the distance by writing, make your letter encouraging by its genuine warmth . . . write as naturally as you speak.
The subtle texture of Eaton, Crane & Pike stationery helps your pen express your personality. Not just a writing paper, but a frame for your thoughts.
EATON, CRANE & PIKE
COMPANY OF CANADA LTD., 375 MADISON AVE., TORONTO
Highland RIPPLE
HIGHLAND WRITING PAPERS
Highland Writing Papers express the ultimate in personal stationery. The Highland group of papers now includes Highland Vellum, Highland Ripple and Highland Deckle.
OUR NEW BOOKLET "IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS". MAKES LETTER WRITING EASY. SEND 10¢ FOR A COPY.

proves of spaced families this problem was discussed.

Mr. Ian Stockan, a young lawyer, dealt with the legal aspects of marriage. This area covers many more points than most young folks realize. Mr. Stockan dealt with the prerequisites of a valid marriage, the provisions of the Saskatchewan Marriage Act, the rights and obligations of the marriage contract, and the remedies for breaches of duties or obligations imposed by the marriage contract.

Mrs. Margaret Semeniuk and Miss Lorna Davis of the staff of the College of Household Science, University of Saskatchewan, dealt with the furnishing and management of the home. Mrs. Semeniuk furnished estimates, at Saskatoon prices, of the cost of setting up a three-room apartment with the barest necessities and also the cost of a moderately well equipped three-room apartment and of a five-room bungalow. Suggestions as to how to go about furnishing a home and the cost of doing so were on a highly practical and concrete basis.

Miss Davis dealt with the problem of managing a home after it was set up and discussed a daily and weekly work plan as well as the more human aspects of home and family adjustment.

Mr. Clarke Killam, a banker, dealt with the problem of "How to Budget on a Modest Salary". He discussed with the young people the proportion of their income which could safely be spent for rent, food, clothes, and recreation, and what proportion it would be desirable to put into savings.

Mr. Gordon Campbell, Manual Training Instructor at Nutana Collegiate, dealt with "Hobbies and Community of Interests in Marriage".

The minister, Rev. Donald MacDonald, closed the Clinic with a discussion of two topics. The first was a discussion of plans for church, chapel or home weddings and the detailed items of responsibility and cost to the groom and to the bride and her family. The other topic was that of "Spiritual Harmony in Marriage"—the problem of affinity and comradeship. Mr. MacDonald's summary drew together all the various contributions of the other counsellors into a philosophy of marriage. Certainly unless marriage is a liberating and integrating experience and unless the home is a builder of personality in all its members—husband, wife and children—it will have failed in the purpose for which it was established.

One lesson stands out from the experience of the Clinic. Its success was due first of all to careful preparation of the young people by the minister of the church. This was done by encouraging reading and by creation of wholesome desires and attitudes in the young people concerned. These young folk were both realists and idealists. They recognized their problems and they wanted help. They asked questions without embarrassment because their attitudes were frank and wholesome. No shadow of a trace of the vulgar appeared at any point in the Clinic. Honesty and sincerity were evident on the part of all concerned.

A second factor in the success of the Clinic was that it was planned carefully and in a balanced fashion. Thirdly, it was open only to those who were interested enough to enroll for the Clinic and follow its discussions through the five Monday evenings. Fourthly, the counsellors were chosen not for their sentimental interest in youth but because of specialized training, an objective attitude and a sincere interest in searching *with* youth for a solution of the latter's problems.

Color, Decoration Go Sky High for Canada's Air-Travellers

By JAMES C. ANDERSON

THOUGH you may have given it little thought your mental enjoyment of a trip in a modern transport plane today depends to a great degree on the craft's interior color scheme.

That is the belief of Diana Dudley, the first and only interior accommodations engineer of Trans-Canada Air Lines, and she lays considerable importance to it because "more and more people are traveling by air on longer and longer trips."

"Colors," she explained, "have a definite psychological value for the passenger, can make the trip seem terrible or wonderful, and also they can be used to advantage in creating the illusion of more space in the plane cabin.

"Now in colors," she said, "think of the difference of being in a plane over the sea with being in one over land.

"Over water you need something that will give you a feeling of solidness, you know, something so you won't feel too detached from the earth. So in designing the color scheme for a plane for the North Atlantic route, I try to get lots of good earthy colors such as browns and greens.

"For a plane that's going to travel over land all the time you don't have to worry about that solid feeling so much. For this type of plane I believe the lighter tones are better, such as blues and greys. You have just about all the browns and greens you want just by looking out the window."

She likes the colors "not too stimulating" whether they are for trans-Canada or trans-ocean craft. "They should be relaxing, but not too dull. There's a fine distinction here because all people don't react with the same intensity to different colors. But pastels are best, I believe."

It is little further back than a good yell to the time when plane interiors were mostly bare with braces and struts showing. The color was generally dull grey, if anything, and uninviting. But gradually that was changed.

"This," Miss Dudley says, "is because man is a progressive creature who generally thinks first about his personal comfort."

A Pound Here Or There

So in addition to the color scheme for the planes there is more than just "color" in Miss Dudley's job. The things of physical comfort are important too, such as heating, noise, vibration, lighting, food service and chair design. Miss Dudley has something to say about these too.

She works with the passenger service department in "tracking down equipment for the kitchens", and with the engineering department when it comes to "the structural point of view in comfort", and with the electrical engineer "for lighting".

"Actually," she explained, "it is a cooperative job, this of trying to make the cabins as comfortable as possible."

One important factor she has to consider in all this is weight. A minimum is necessary in a plane. Miss Dudley was responsible for a new idea here. She discovered that a laminated wood, coated with plastic, was durable and washable and much lighter than the former aluminum side-walls in the plane cabins. This one improvement alone cut about eight pounds from total weight in each plane.

Partial to blues and greys, Miss Dudley is a graduate of interior decoration of the University of Manitoba, class of '42. Her home is in Winnipeg, and she works at T.C.A.'s headquarters, Stevenson field, Winnipeg. She is a colorful girl herself, having naturally curly brown hair, sparkling blue eyes, and naturally rosy cheeks.

She is in her present job quite by chance. One day at the airport—she was then a junior aircraft draughtsman—she happened to mention to the company vice-president, William English, that she thought the company cafeteria could be brightened.

"First thing I knew," she related, "I was asked to submit a color scheme. It was approved. Then they asked me if I'd like to try my hand at a color scheme for the trans-Atlantic Lancaster. I did, and it was approved."

Her suggestion for this was a rust floor and lower wall, yellow upper wall and ceiling and green seats.

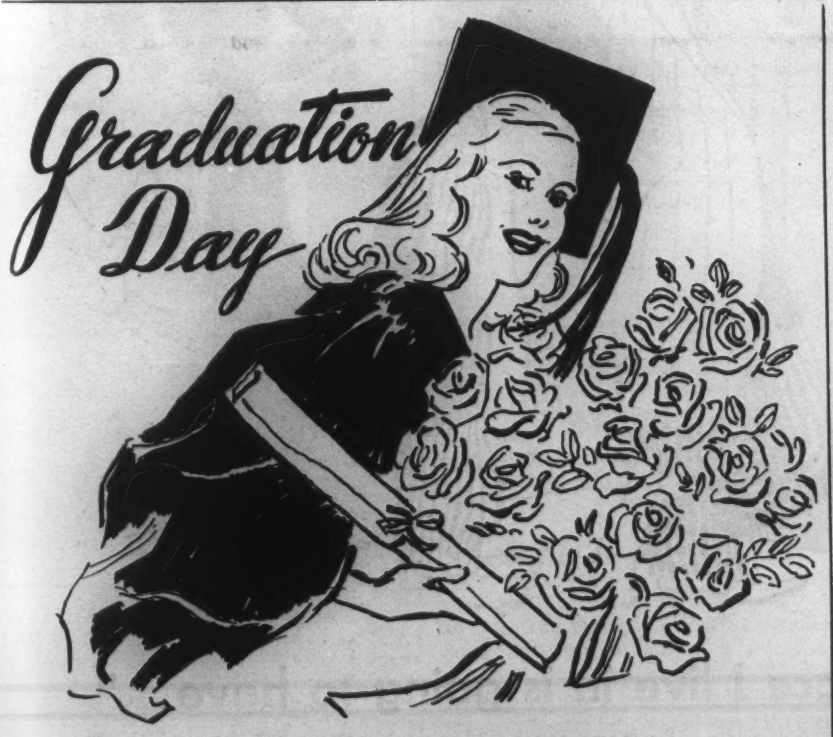
Next came the DC 3, for which she was also asked for a list of passenger accommodation suggestions. Officials liked this too. Her scheme was a deep-blue carpet, a deep-blue band around the cabin wall at the base, side walls of blue-grey, upper walls of pale blue and a pale yellow ceiling. She added rust-rose curtains and seats, finishing the arm rests in grey leather.

Next she designed the interior for T.C.A.'s new 21 passenger plane. That was a success too.

Today Miss Dudley has a full-time and important job, and is working on interior designs for the newer type planes which will include everything from a ladies' powder and rest room to a passenger lounge, and when Miss Dudley talks about fixing the lounge there is a real gleam of satisfaction in her eye. "That," she said, "is really going to be something."

"There is a new trend in passenger service, especially toward comfort," Canada's first aircraft interior decorator said, "and aircraft are setting the pace."

And as to whether she is happy with her position or not, well, consider her answer yourself: "No, not even thinking of getting married yet. I enjoy my job too much."



Reward Her With

DALE Autographed ROSES

ORDER FROM YOUR FLORIST

DALE ESTATE LIMITED, BRAMPTON, ONT.—MONTREAL, QUE.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR DALE AUTOGRAPHED ROSES
FINE FLOWERS SINCE 1894
SIMMONS AND SON LIMITED
ERNEST S. SIMMONS, President and Managing Director
350 YONGE STREET AT ELM
ELGIN 9286 - 9287 9288

IT'S RETURNING

"Wear-Ever" ALUMINUM

For Carefree Cooking . . Attractive Kitchens . . Enduring Service!

They're on the way . . . those grand "Wear-Ever" Aluminum cooking utensils that give you so much more. You know how light they are and how easy to clean . . . how there's nothing to chip, so they stay bright and new-looking for years . . . and how "Wear-Ever's" enduring aluminum spreads heat evenly, reducing chances of scorching and bringing out the full delicious wholesomeness of all foods. Good cooks and homemakers know by experience how "Wear-Ever" gives more in flavoursome cooking, gleaming cleanliness and long service. And of course, shining, silvery aluminum is a natural for the modern kitchen.

PRODUCTION NEWS

Here are the utensils that are coming off the production lines . . . they're going into the shops as fast as we can get them there and being snapped up just as fast by wise . . and happy . . homemakers.

DOUBLE BOILER, POTATO POT, COVERED SAUCEPAN, COFFEE PERCOLATOR, PIE PLATE, FRYING PAN, QUEBEC KETTLE AND STURDY ALUMINUM TRAYS.

M-36

ALUMINUM GOODS LIMITED
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

WORLD OF WOMEN

What's Happening to the Kitchen In Houses Now A-Building?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE kitchen is the hub of family life in the average Canadian home. It is one of the largest rooms in the house. According to a recent extensive survey made by Lever Brothers, nearly 70 per cent of urban kitchens have an area of more than 100 square feet. Farm kitchens are even bigger, nearly 80 per cent having an area of more than 140 square feet. Not only is the kitchen a working area for the job of feeding the family but it is a social centre and headquarters of many household activities. Yet notwithstanding its importance, the kitchen is badly designed and inadequately equipped.

Lack of storage space is one of the chief complaints of the housewife. She says that there is not enough room to store dishes, pots and pans and staple foods. There is no proper place to keep household supplies, such as soaps, wax, cleaning compounds, dusters and cleaning cloths, brushes, etc. There is no spot out of sight for the garbage pail. No provision is made indoors for the drying of dish towels. No place is provided for keeping brooms, mops, waxer, vacuum cleaner, carpet sweeper, and so on. According to the Lever Brothers' survey, although more than 80 per cent of urban families who have rugs own a vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper, only 15 per cent of them have a broom closet or any proper place in which to put it. It is kept all over the house, in clothes closets, in the corner of the dining room, behind the kitchen door, on the cellar stairs, in the cellar and even under the bed. Housewives have had to resort to all sorts of makeshifts in an endeavor to get food, supplies, tools and equipment out of the way. Many of them have not been successful and a large number of houses have been crowded and cluttered.

Kitchen Before The House

How do kitchens in houses now being built compare with our old ones? Are we correcting the mistakes of the past? Do new kitchens better fit the needs of the family?

In recent years considerable thought has been given to planning the kitchen on the basis of its functions and certain basic principles of efficiency in arrangement have been evolved. But, while this knowledge is being used by kitchen planning firms and house owners in the remodelling and streamlining of old kitchens in larger higher-cost dwellings, it has not generally been utilized by the architect and the builder.

Unfortunately, those who plan and build our houses have made little attempt so far to study all the complex functions for which they are providing shelter. Consequently the size and arrangement of the average house continues to be based largely on preconceptions, guesswork and intuition. The house still is considered as so much space to hold so much furniture, instead of the setting for many diversified activities of the family. Thus, instead of studying the best working arrangement of the kitchen area and the social activities which will be carried on there and then planning the room to fit these needs, the room is designed first and then the sink, worktable, range, refrigerator, etc., have to go wherever they happen to fit the available wall spaces, and the family has to change its habits to conform to the size and design of the kitchen.

Social, Work Center

Likewise the space allotted to kitchen storage still is being related to the available wall space instead of to the actual space required to keep the food, supplies, tools and equipment of the family who will occupy the house. The cupboard space in the model kitchen of one new large-scale Canadian housing project is one-third below what is considered to be minimum requirements of a British family in the low-income group. Now, as Canadian living standards are higher than British, the Canadian family of average income is likely to need much more—not less—storage space than the British family with a low income. Adequate storage accommodation is even more important in the new kitchen than it was in the old one, because the new kitchen is so much smaller that there is no room for all the makeshifts which were used in the past.

The planning and building of every house is a matter of greater social importance for it affects the future trend of family life. When an architect designs a house—whether he realizes it or not—he influences the formation of family habits not only of this generation but of generations to come. By the apparently simple act of changing the size and design of a house, household activities may be altered, traditions may be broken and the whole social life of the family may be forced into an entirely new mould.

When building costs rose sharply during the war and those who design and build our homes were faced with the problem of putting up houses at a moderate cost, they took the course of least resistance and cut costs merely by reducing the size of the house. New kitchens were made much smaller. The minimum requirements under the National Housing Act is an area of 50 square feet. While, of course, many kitchens are being made larger than the minimum requirements, it would appear that the average kitchen has shrunk to about half the size of the one to which we are accustomed. Our new kitchen has become merely a working area for the job of feeding the family.

Nooks Or Dining Rooms?

In the past the kitchen has been the most used room and one of the most pleasant and homelike spots in the house. Although there is a dining room in the average house, three out of four Canadian families eat in the kitchen. The children naturally gravitate to the kitchen with their hobbies and handicrafts. Here they bring their chums for play and games. They gather around the kitchen table to do their studies at night. In one half of our city homes, the family washing and ironing are done here. With a big table on which to spread patterns, materials, etc., the kitchen always has been a popular place in which to sew. Here mother usually keeps the family accounts, shopping lists, recipes, bills, etc.

There is room for none of these activities in the average new kitchen. Where can they be carried on in the new home? Where will the family eat now? Not only has the kitchen become smaller but the dining room has disappeared. As the average family did not eat in the dining room, this seemed a logical place to effect a saving in building costs. In some

FOR A FRESH START — STOP AT NIAGARA!

Get a new lift out of life at Niagara—thrill once again to the scenic beauty of the Falls—visit the blossoming gardens! Equally enjoyable at all seasons, it's easy to get there by car or bus.

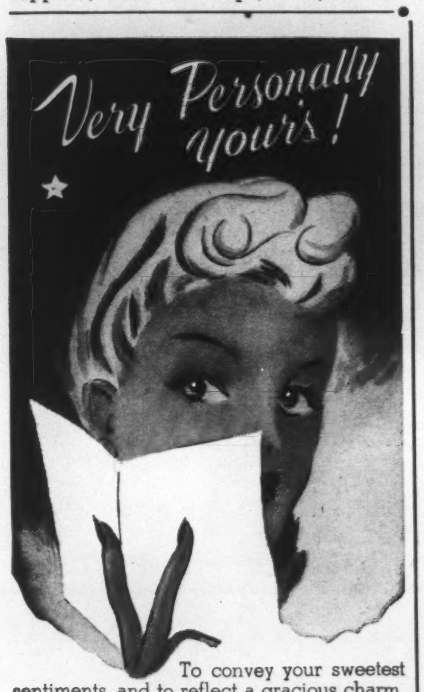
Reserve a room at the General Brock and have your meals in the Rainbow Room or Coffee Shop—both famous for food. Rates are moderate—single $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.

CARDY HOTELS

The GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS / ONTARIO

VERNON G. CARDY, PRESIDENT W. A. STEAD, MANAGER



To convey your sweetest sentiments and to reflect a gracious charm, let your choice of letter paper be worthy of your best self. You can always be sure when you use

CAMEO Stationery

In the attractive box, or by the quire, in all smart styles and sizes—surprisingly economical. It is sold at better stores throughout Canada.

Styled by BARBER-ELLIS

There's no other material like Viyella Flannel. It's the greatest name in textiles—shrink resisting—long wearing and colorfast. The more you wash it the better. Viyella always looks like new.

The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
LUX TESTED
36" and 54" wide. At all leading stores or write Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto

"The next place I live in is going to have..."

Many an over-expanded household has endured the "bathroom problem", but lack of ADEQUATE ELECTRIC WIRING is a more subtle irritation. Having to move the chesterfield to plug in the vacuum cleaner, for instance, just because the only wall outlet is back there ... with all the lamps and the radio hooked up to it. And then there is the new range or water heater you would like to have if the main wiring would only stand the strain. That is where the real rub comes ... when you can't use some new electrical convenience until new wiring is installed for it.

Many homes are not wired for modern demands. As more appliances become available, the use of electricity keeps right on climbing, and makeshift wiring adjustments lead to trouble.

That is why it is so necessary for you to insist on adequate wiring for your home, be it old or new. Hydro rates have been reduced until they are now among the lowest in the world. Enjoy full benefit of low-cost electrical servants by having your home adequately wired. A good electrical contractor knows how to wire adequately, and your local Hydro will gladly give you information.

If you are improving or building a home, ask your Hydro for the booklet, "Adequate Wiring for the Postwar Electric Homes of Canada."

Clean up — Paint up — Plant up — Beautify your community

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

houses it has been replaced by a dining nook off the kitchen. In others, the family must eat in the living room. Under the provisions of the National Housing Act, a dining nook with an area of 40 square feet must be provided or 40 square feet must be added to the area of the living room, making a combination living and dining room with a minimum area of 190 square feet.

In the home children are taught habits which fit them for social life. Here they get their background of behavior, ethics, morals and religion. At the dinner table children develop habits and table manners—whether good or bad—which are likely to remain with them through life. When meals are served haphazardly, manners are correspondingly casual. When a meal is served attractively and with some formality, children and adults alike instinctively respond with better manners and greater courtesy. While it is true that the average family did not as a rule eat in the dining room, yet they did use it when they had guests, on Sundays, on birthdays and on other special occasions. Every woman collected as fine linen, china, glassware and silverware as she could afford and periodically she would get these out, the family would get dressed in their finery and they would sit down to a formal, well-served meal. In this way the children had some opportunity to learn good table manners and how to behave in company.

Families living in our new homes will eat either in a dining nook or in the living room. A dining nook is designed for informal eating only, it is too cramped to make possible a formal, well-served meal. A combination living and dining room is successful only when the room is large and there is adequate dining space at one end of it and when, in addition, there are other places in the house for an informal meal, for play and other family interests. When one room 12' by 16' must serve not only as living and dining room but also for all the other activities of the family, is it possible for the housewife to keep it attractive and neat and to have a formal, well served meal for the family or for guests?

What Is A Home For?

When there is no room in the kitchen, where are children going to play in the new homes? Where can they entertain their chums, have their hobbies? Where can they study at night? Where will mother sew? There is not enough room in bedrooms for they, too, have been cut in size. The dining room has gone. There remains only the one all-purpose room.

What is a home anyway? Have the parents a right to entertain their friends? Should mother expect the living room to be neat and tidy if guests should drop in? Has father a right to expect a quiet spot when he gets home at night? Have school children a right to a place in which they can study their lesson? Have children a right to a place to play, a place for their hobbies and handicrafts? Of course they have. Yet how can all these conflicting needs be met in one average-size room? It can't be done.

If we don't find the things we seek at home, we go elsewhere to satisfy our needs. If we continue to build houses which do not fill fundamental human needs, increasingly people are going to go outside the home to look for a substitute for a normal social life. Each member of the family will find outside interests which eventually will wean him away from home. Family life will be weakened and the family will be pulled apart. When we make it difficult or even impossible to have a normal family life we create conditions which foster divorce, delinquency and all sorts of family and social ills.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES ON UNTRIED METHODS

Here's Safe PROVEN Way to MOTH-PROOF

One spraying lasts a whole year!

Protect your Upholstered Furniture with Larvex

Moths will *never* eat clothes sprayed with Larvex

Don't take a chance on new products which haven't fully proved their worth. You can BE SURE moths will *never* eat your woolens if you use LARVEX.

For years LARVEX has been used by the big woolen mills. It's been *proven* the safe, sure way. Just a few minutes spraying mothproofs woolens for a whole year! Tests show moth worms actually commit suicide rather than eat anything treated with LARVEX.

LARVEX is odorless, stainless. Dry cleaning does not remove Larvex protection. Washing does. But dry cleaning DOES NOT! Only 83c for 16 ounces, $1.29 for 32 ounces.

LARVEX

Unsettling Is the Word for a Lady Whose Name Is Louise

By VINIA HOOGSTRATEN

NEXT door to us lives a lady named Louise, who is in her middle teens. This is a more significant statement than at first appears. Her impact on the lives of her neighbors is considerable, particularly during the summer. We alternate between a steady, beating din — Louise entertaining, and throbbing silence — Louise entertained elsewhere.

Unable to decide whether to be a child or an adult, she is either, depending on her whim. It's a bit startling to watch an elegant young creature, perfect in every detail, hat, handbag and gloves, abandon her sedate progress up the sidewalk to join a group of small boys playing baseball in the middle of the street. When she assumes the classic catcher's crouch, with a howl of "Put her there", the effect is even more unusual.

Her habitual garb is an unlovely sweat shirt and filthy white slacks. This in no way detracts from the hold she has on swarms of admirers, of both sexes. Her yard is the focal point of all adolescent activities for blocks around. The boys who are still too young to be accepted, swing from the surrounding trees, emitting Tarzanish bellows, while the older ones lounge on the front steps and sing.

Soloist-At-Large

A favorite form of amusement is to select an especially soulful popular song and sing it in thick Swedish, Scottish and Yiddish accents. Louise, who is known to her friends as "Batsey", can be clearly heard at all times, regardless of the competing noises of her followers. Last night we listened to "Night and Day" sung in duet by Batsey, in her piercing soprano, and a young man whose voice is changing. It was quite an experience.

We had two weeks of silence last summer while Batsey had her appendix removed. Her mother told us though, that the head nurse at the hospital would never be the same again. The first day the convalescent was allowed visitors she had twenty-six.

From my own adolescence, I recall the words, "Standing with reluctant feet, where the brook and river meet", which was quoted, without fail, at all C.G.I.T. banquets and similar affairs. I suppose that's what Batsey is doing, but the sentiment always brought to my mind a tender Anne of Green Gables picture of dreaming girlhood, into which I simply cannot fit Batsey.

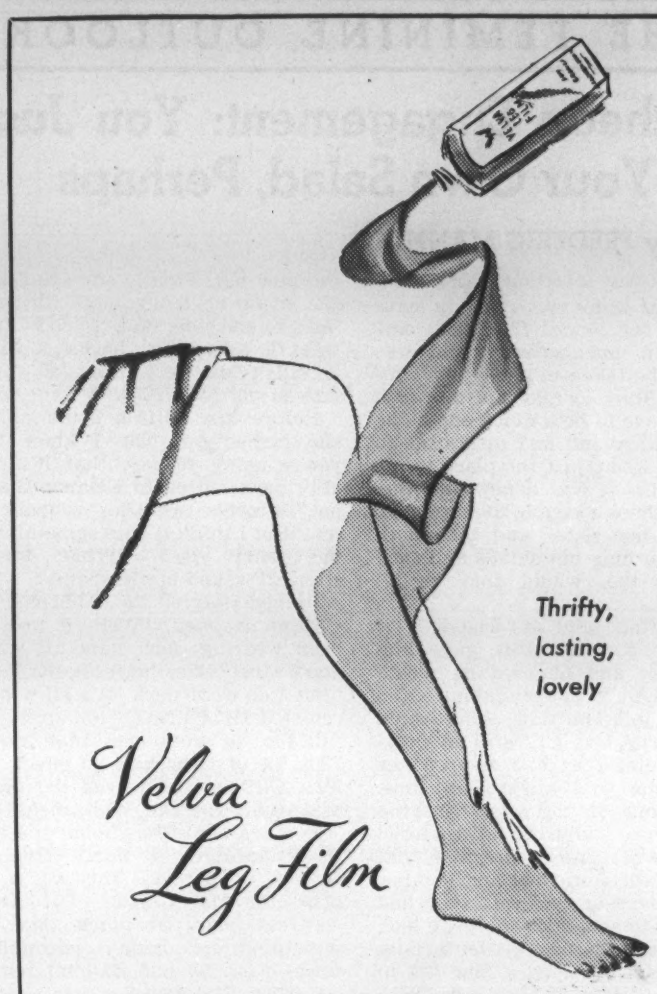
Everywhere she goes she is followed by her two adoring spaniels, who add their two cents worth to every commotion. Batsey's home has an exceptionally heavy front gate, which swings shut of its own accord, with a sound like a crumpling fender. Though they have lived there all their lives, neither dog has learned that it is unwise to try to follow anyone through it. We have become accustomed to the frenzied cries for aid from the spaniel who failed to make it, joined by the concerned yips of the one who did.

Current Suitors

Many a neighbor's sympathetic grin has been hastily concealed as Batsey's ex-favorite ostentatiously escorts a girl from up the street past Batsey's house to the movies. He obviously hopes she will realize what a pearl she has lost, and reconsider. When she sees him at all, which isn't often, Batsey greets him with the most genuine disinterest I've ever seen. At that age there is nothing deader than a dead romance.

At the moment the young blade who holds Batsey's fickle heart is the owner of a decrepit motorcycle, which he drives with the cut-out open. Batsey finds this irresistable, as do the spaniels, who will certainly disapprove when Batsey's fancy wanders. He escorts her, balanced precariously behind him, to, and unfortunately from, all her social engagements.

When we are roused from an incautiously early slumber by the blast of the motorcycle accompanied by the delirious yelping of the spaniels, we shake our heads and say tolerantly, "Ah, well, puppy love". But it seems to me that in my day it wasn't quite so loud.



"STOCKINGS IN A BOTTLE"

Easy to apply, quick to dry, slow to wear off,

Elizabeth Arden's

wonderful Velva Leg Film makes your legs and ankles look lovelier than ever before. Smart with any costume, indispensable with sportswear.

Sun Beige — Sun Bronze

Velva Leg Film, 1.00

Sleek . . . the fragrant cream that removes hair and leaves legs satin-smooth, .85 and 1.25.

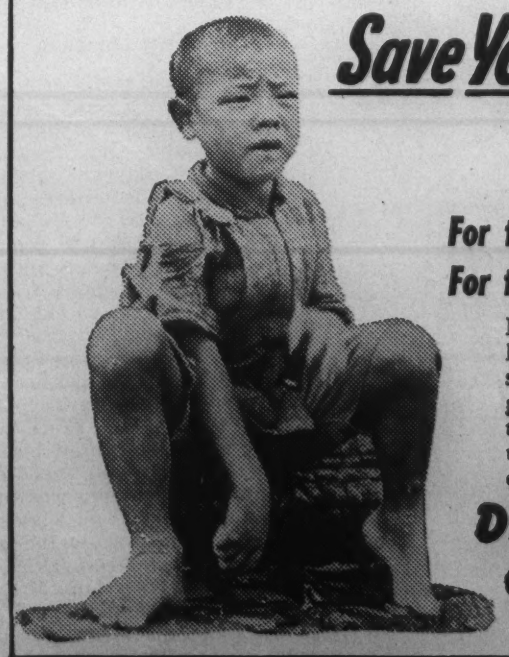
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

2406

URGE TO VEGETARIANISM

COWS bring a deep tranquillity into the spirit; their glossy skins, their fragrant breath, their contented ease, their mild gaze, their Epicurean rumination tend to restore the balance of the mind and make one feel that vegetarianism must be a desirable thing.

—Arthur Christopher Benson



Save Your Discarded CLOTHES

For the National Clothing Drive
For the Relief of Needy People Overseas

Have you seen the towns where the streets are lanes through rubble? Where the homes are brick shells? Where there are no shops? You can imagine the destitution—the peoples' dread of winter. Give that they may live. Start digging out unwanted clothing now. Have it ready for the drive when it starts. NC-56

DRIVE OPENS SOON!

WHAT CAN YOU SPARE... THAT THEY CAN WEAR

NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION

JUNE 17 - JUNE 29 . . . Sponsored by CANADIAN ALLIED RELIEF

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Luncheon Engagement: You Just Mix Your Own Salad, Perhaps

By FREDERIC MANNING

MRS. Clifton telephoned Mr. Clifton just as he was about to leave the office for lunch. She had come down town, unexpectedly, and was willing to be taken to lunch. Mr. Clifton was willing to take her, but said it would have to be a quick one as he was very busy and had little time to spare. She knew just the place to go, she told him. It was a new one. She had been there a couple of weeks before with her sister and they both loved it. Nothing but salads and such good ones too, would that be all right?

Mr. Clifton said it would if it wasn't too far. His wife gave him the address and he said he would meet her there in twenty minutes and to be sure to be on time as he would have to hurry. Mrs. Clifton's tone was faintly offended as she assured her husband she was always on time. This was one of her most enraging and, at times, amusing characteristics. She was firmly convinced that she was always on time and if other people arrived early—well, they had more time to squander than she had.

She arrived, as usual, twenty minutes late, and wearing a new hat to which Mr. Clifton took an immediate dislike. He looked at his watch pointedly, but it had no effect upon his wife so he ignored the new hat and they went into lunch. The room they were shown into was very attractive. There were some amusing drawings on the walls and the chairs had gay chintz covers.

Mr. Clifton was pleased and ready to relax for a brief period. Mrs. Clifton chatted brightly and it amused her husband to see her using all her little tricks to direct his attention to the new hat. Finally she could stand the strain no longer and, tilting her head to one side, said, "Well?" "Well, what?" asked her husband. "Don't be silly," she exclaimed, "do you, or do you not like it?"

Before Mr. Clifton could answer, she rushed on. "Oh, I know what you're going to say, that it's probably more suited to Eleanor than to me." Eleanor was her younger sister. "But I think it does something for me, don't you?" "What, for instance?" asked her husband.

Immediately on the defensive, Mrs. Clifton snapped, "Well, if you had been wearing dark hats all winter, you'd feel like bright colors too." "But I do wear dark hats all winter," retorted Mr. Clifton, "and spring and fall too, so what does that prove?" This bit of logic had no effect upon Mrs. Clifton who waved the matter aside with an "Oh! Well, men!"

Fortunately at this moment a waitress appeared at their table and beamed upon them. This was a surprise for Mr. Clifton. To have a waitress beam at lunch time was something he hadn't encountered since—well, he just couldn't remember when. The waitress was eager to impart her news. "We have a new service," she said, "and it's proving so popular. You just mix your own salads." "You what?" said Mr. Clifton with a bit too much force. "The buffet is in the next room" said the waitress, "and you just go in and make up your own plate from any of the bowls and platters there."

Man In A Hurry

Knowing her husband's dislike of cafeterias, Mrs. Clifton was a bit fearful of a minor explosion, so she leaped in. "I'm sure that will be fun. After all, it is fun picking out just the things one wants for a salad. Let's go." "Well," exclaimed Mr. Clifton, with some heat, "I wish I could run my business so that people thought less and less service for more and more money was fun." He turned to the waitress. "Just bring me a cold meat plate without any potato salad. That will do me. I'm in a hurry." He turned to Mrs. Clifton. "You go and pick out what you want, but I'm in a hurry, you know."

The waitress still beamed, but was rather apologetic. It seemed that they weren't allowed to do that. The customers had to select their own. Mr. Clifton was annoyed. "I don't want to select anything except no potato salad," he said. "If the management won't let you do that for a customer, why, I'd better go." His wife rose hurriedly and turned on the waitress beam for beam. "I'll just go and get them myself. I love mixing salads. You just stay here, dear. I'll be right back."

Lucy Or Vincent?

The waitress brought a basket of bread-sticks, corn muffins and hard rolls. "Have you any soft rolls?" Mr. Clifton asked. They hadn't. He pinched two or three of the hard ones, selected the most unbrick-like and tried to pry a few bites loose. After the second roll, and when the table looked as though it had been used for collecting chips in a wood-carving contest, his wife returned, followed by a waitress carrying two plates.

Her hat was a bit askew and her mood seemed less sunny than before. "They say it makes the service quicker," she remarked, "but I must say the women about the buffet reminded me of nothing so much as a bargain basement." "The shopping instinct," said her husband, "more and more for more and more." "Oh, for heaven's sake," snapped Mrs. Clifton, "must you go on with more and more and less and less indefinitely? You worry a phrase like a dog with a bone." "Well," said Mr. Clifton, "it must be a comfort to you not to be a dog."

Not sure of his meaning, she decided to ignore the remark. "I must say that the bowls of vegetables looked like a picture by Cezanne or Van Gogh or somebody." "Surely not Lucy," muttered Mr. Clifton. His wife stared at him. "Lucy who?" she asked. "Lucy Van Gogh," responded Mr. Clifton. Mrs. Clifton sniffed. "What are you talking about? His name was Vincent. Anyway, they have a whole salmon too." "How is that," asked Mr. Clifton, "no one taking fish to-day?" His wife wasn't amused. "You know perfectly well what I mean, you should have seen it." "I can't think why" returned Mr. Clifton. "I can't think of a more revolting sight than a table with a salmon's head and tail in place and all gouged out in the middle."

By this time Mrs. Clifton had redistributed her coat, bag and parcels on another chair and the waitress put a plate down in front of Mr. Clifton. He looked at it, then raised his eyes to his wife. "What *is* this?" he asked, in the tone of a high caste Hindu coming face to face with an untouchable. "Why, a cold meat plate," said his wife, turning on him one of her most surprised and childlike looks. Mr. Clifton looked down at the plate again. "In heaven's name," he snapped, "whose idea of a salad is this anyway?"

Fascinating Dessert

Mrs. Clifton said that, to save time, she had taken a ready-made plate for him. Mr. Clifton was slightly relieved. "Well, thank God, it wasn't your idea to put mayonnaise all over the meat, but what bright little pixie thought up that?" He pointed at a curled slice of orange, complete with rind, twisted about a slice of green pepper and cemented firmly on top of the vegetables with a large chunk of peanut butter. Scorn dripped from his voice. "I'm willing to wager that their idea of a dessert here is a fruit salad with green maraschino cherries and marshmallow sauce."

He got up and threw his napkin on the table. "Just go ahead and enjoy yourself," and there was martyrdom in his tone, "I'll get a glass of milk on my way back to the office." He turned and stalked out.

A light dawned in Mrs. Clifton's eyes as she watched him leave the room and she turned her best smile on the waitress who seemed to be staying with her for the day. "You know, I think his idea of a dessert is fascinating. I can't think when I've had one. That's just what I'll have, and put on lots of marshmallow sauce."

CHANGING TIMES

THERE was a time when tots were taught,
They must not set all rules at naught,
That they should strive with might and main,
Esteem of older folks to gain.

Most modern moppets mainly strive,
For excellence in jazz and jive,
Their speech is spiced with queasy quips,
Culled from the current comic strips.

The young lads now won't give a dime,
For "Footprints in the Sands of Time,"
The Banner "borne 'mid snow and ice,"
Is furled — among the moths and mice.

As generations come and go,
Their modes and manners ebb and flow,
'Tis sad that those with greying hair,
Should find the ebb so hard to bear.

—O. L. D. FOGY

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST Kingsdale 1293 GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

ADA MACKENZIE
BRITISH IMPORTS
SUITS .... SWEATERS
TOPCOATS
22 BLOOR ST. W. — 1 ADELAIDE ST. W.
TORONTO

DOWDY
OR delectable

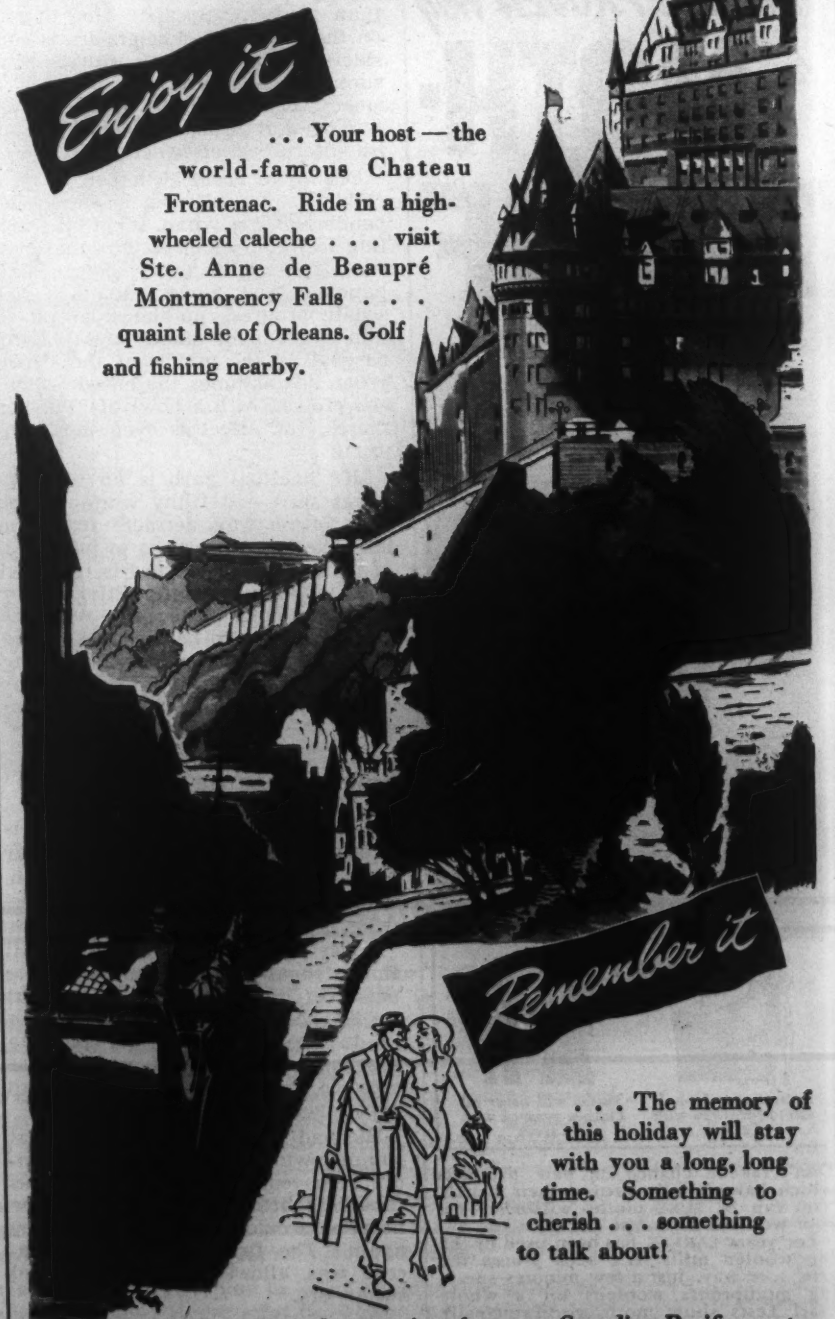
A PROPERLY fitted foundation may mean just the difference between a "dowdy" or "delectable" *you!* Consult your corsetiere. Have her fit the right "Le Gant" Sta-Up-Top foundation to your figure requirements. New garments with wider two-way (side) and one-way (back) elastic panels, combined with Nature's Rival Alphabet bras in four cup sizes, assure complete comfort with control that will show off your figure to best advantage.

PARISIAN CORSET MFG. CO. LTD. QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO
MAKERS OF
Le Gant
BRASSIERES, GIRDLES AND CORSELETTES
CURVE CONTROL WITH COMFORT

Your Holiday... in Old Quebec

Plan it
... You'll have lots of fun just planning your holiday in historic old Quebec. Write now for illustrated booklets.

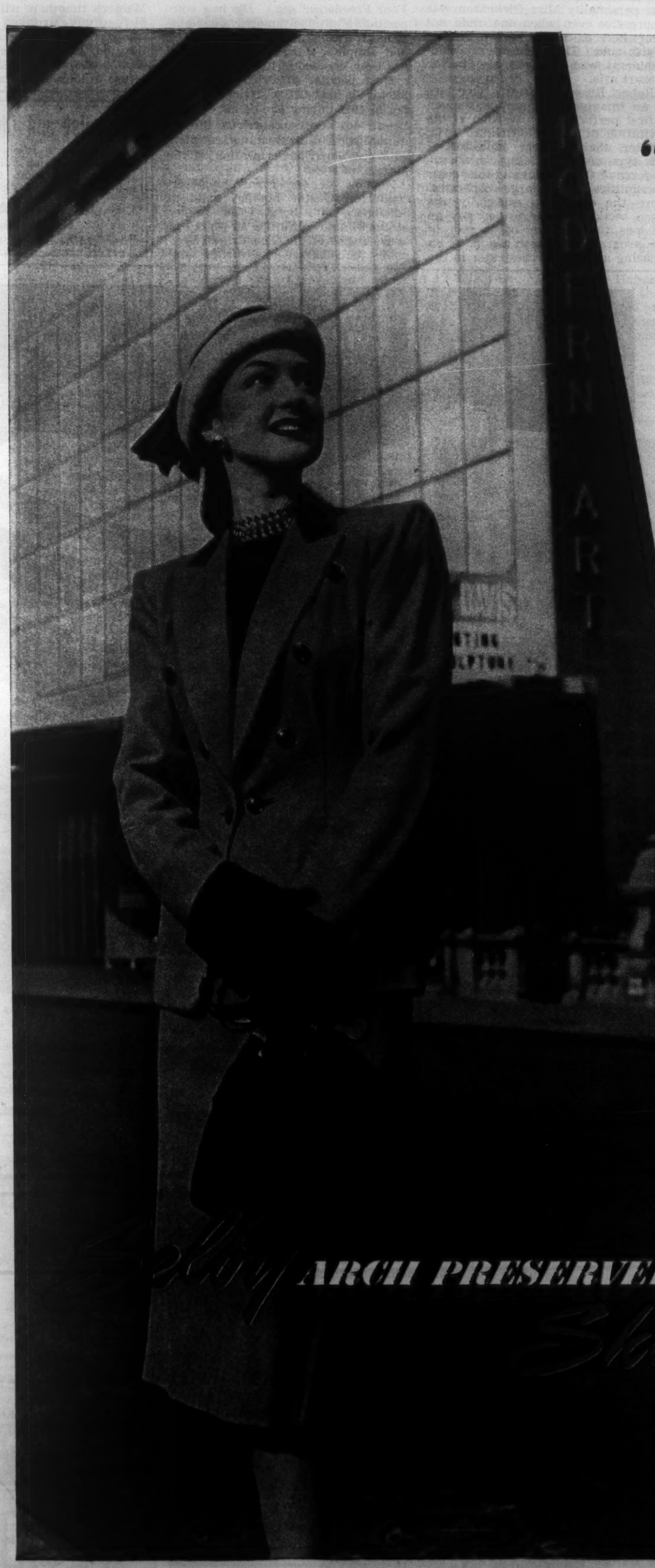
Enjoy it
... Your host — the world-famous Chateau Frontenac. Ride in a high-wheeled caleche . . . visit Ste. Anne de Beaupré Montmorency Falls . . . quaint Isle of Orleans. Golf and fishing nearby.



Remember it
... The memory of this holiday will stay with you a long, long time. Something to cherish . . . something to talk about!

Information and reservations from any Canadian Pacific agent or write Hotel Manager.

Chateau Frontenac
IN OLD QUEBEC
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL



"Yes!" say her feet

Time simply flies for her now. She can accept every invitation, keep busy every minute. She says Selby ARCH PRESERVER shoes worked a miracle by ridding her of foot fatigue. But it's no miracle. It's *the business* of these three famous features, found only in genuine *Selby* ARCH PRESERVER shoes:

- *steel arch bridge for firm support*
- *individually placed metatarsal pad for comfort*
- *perfectly flat innersole for comfort-plus*

Sold at Better Stores from Coast to Coast

MURRAY-SELBY SHOES LTD.
LONDON • CANADA

The Selby Shoe Co. Portsmouth, Ohio
Fifth Ave. at 38th St. New York, U.S.A.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Toronto Orchestra Gives Touring Opera Company Magic Support

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WHEN lesser opera companies go on tour they usually perform with scrub orchestras. Plaintive fiddle squeaks and thin horn toots from the pit can turn an otherwise fair show into a dismal burlesque. Consequently, the excellent work of Toronto musicians with the New American Grand Opera Company of New York at Massey Hall last week was outstanding. "Madame Butterfly" and "Rigoletto" were presented.

Rev. Leonardo Pavone, impresario and conductor of the organization, made an advance trip to Toronto a fortnight ago, put the 28-piece orchestra drawn from Toronto Symphony players through a non-stop three-hour workout, and returned to New York. Then the day before the first performance he arrived with his troupe, plus a flautist and an oboe player. While the manager and cast scurried over the hospitable Queen City looking for the rare hotel accommodation (Gene Autry's rodeo show had beat the opera company's time by two days), the reverend director held another ardent session with the orchestra. Music-groggy Toronto players left at rehearsal's end, still wondering what the show was like, still not having heard so much as a single *mi-mi-mi-mi* from a singer.

Although both "Butterfly" and "Rigoletto" suffered from a number of the minor staging deficiencies that plague one-night stands (e.g., late starting and intermission delays; gremlins at work in flats that threatened to topple; somebody thrusting a clumsy foot through a floor-floodlight just at curtain time), performances from the considerations of singing and acting were good. Maestro Pavone had done a job in casting, coaching, rehearsing and directing. The short, stout, bald director showed a keen appreciation of both vocal and orchestral detail. He skilfully interpreted the scores, at times holding back over-zealous singers after aria cues, at others signalling for vocal dynamics in a climax. Members of the company originally came from Italo-American members of his large Brooklyn parish. Costumes were colorful; sets and lighting only fair.

Era Tognoli gave a creditable performance in the title role of "Butterfly". Her lyrical voice had sweetness and flexibility, showed fatigue only slightly in the highly impassioned portions of Acts II and III. Tenor Gabor Carelli took the unsympathetic role of Pinkerton, the American naval lieutenant who tried a little Nagasaki fraternizing back in the '90's. (Occupation G.I.'s, take warning!) His voice had both weight and range for the part but his acting at times floundered, lacking conviction. However, both he and Cio-Cio-San were superb in the love duet that closed Act I. Eugene Morgan (Sharpless, the U.S. consul) sang with unusual firmness of tone and sonority. But probably most of the individual honors should go to mezzo-soprano Carlotta Bruno as Suzuki, who sang with both beauty and intelligence.

But why must "Madame Butterfly" be sung in Italian? It acquired its first U.S. popularity in English by the Henry W. Savage Company early in the 1900's. A few years ago many Canadian overseas servicemen, fidgety for a second front, had their nerves soothed by listening to the Carl Rosa Opera Company do the Madame in English.

Baritone Eugene Morgan as the Hunchback Rigoletto starred the second night. Perhaps his acting, which ranged from comedy to tragedy, was slightly more effective at times than his singing, but both were of a high standard, thanks to the maestro. Maria Vero in the part of Gilda sang sweetly and feelingly. Of course, an audience applause-meter would have jammed at (1) Gilda's "Caro Nome", (2) the quartet, (3) the Duke's "La Donna e Mobile".

Wild Notes

Fritz Mahler is reputed to have Toscanini-like efficiency in detecting sour notes no matter how deeply buried in the performance the offending instrument may be. Furthermore, he is credited with the more difficult trick of knowing when notes are *not* played. Last week's Promenade concert, the second this season by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, gave the Vienna-born conductor a prize package of opportunities for exercising his peculiar powers. Still the jubilant audience, many shuffling in after the program was under way, overlooked any minor injuries inflected on Mahler's musical sensitivities. It was warmly responsive to the whole program, particularly to the singing of the guest-artist, Montreal-born Jean Dickenson.

The good-looking radio star has appeared in Toronto many times during the past 6 or 7 years and has always received tremendous ovations. She broke a U. S. engagement to keep her Prom. appointment last week. Miss Dickenson generally has beautiful tone production but in the higher parts of the arias — Theme and Variations by Mozart-Adam, "Qui la voce" from Bellini's "I Puritani" — an occasional metallic quality was detected. She sang the highly ornamental passages, however, with flexibility and spontaneity. Flautist E. T. Smith played obligatos with care. For my money Jean Dickenson can sing lyric soprano music rather than the coloratura. Her three numbers with competent Leo Barkin at the piano were most sweetly sung; her manner captivating in its artlessness. As a glamorous personality Miss Dickenson was impressive even when one could not hear her, as in the Blue Danube Waltz solo. The orchestra's accompaniment was too loud also in the Mozart aria.

Robert Russell Bennett's "Overture to an Imaginary Drama" was given a first performance. Written at the invitation of and dedicated to Fritz Mahler, the top-flight expositor of this type of music has given a *tour de force* of the rhythm and tone color possibilities of a large orchestra. Here the orchestra, especially the brass section, seemed to be more on its toes than at any other spot in the program. Bennett has been an amazing arranger-orchestrator in the field of musical comedy and film music as well as a composer of serious work (orchestral "Etudes", "The Four Freedoms," etc.) His new composition is probably more valuable as "Americanism" than as music, pure and simple. However, the material has been handled in lively fashion.

Most popular of Prokofieff's symphonies is his brief "Classical." Written in 1916 during one of his conventional, not heretical, periods, the 15-minute work is a charming imitation, with occasional modernization, of the Mozartian style.

Nephew of the great composer-conductor, Gustav Mahler, pupil of Schonberg and Berg, Fritz Mahler attained fame in Europe 16 years ago as conductor of the Copenhagen Symphony Orchestra. Few better conductors could have been chosen to get the Philharmonic off the starting line this season. Let us hope that Mahler's time here will mean that an increasingly stronger pace will develop. One thing we'd like to know: Why do the violin sections, with exception of the first desks, persistently refuse to look at the conductor?

Organist and Choirmaster

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Applications giving full particulars regarding qualification, salary expected and when available should be sent to

A. W. R. ADAIR
Clerk of Session,
76 Dewson St., Toronto

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST

TORONTO CANADA

MIDWAY 4969

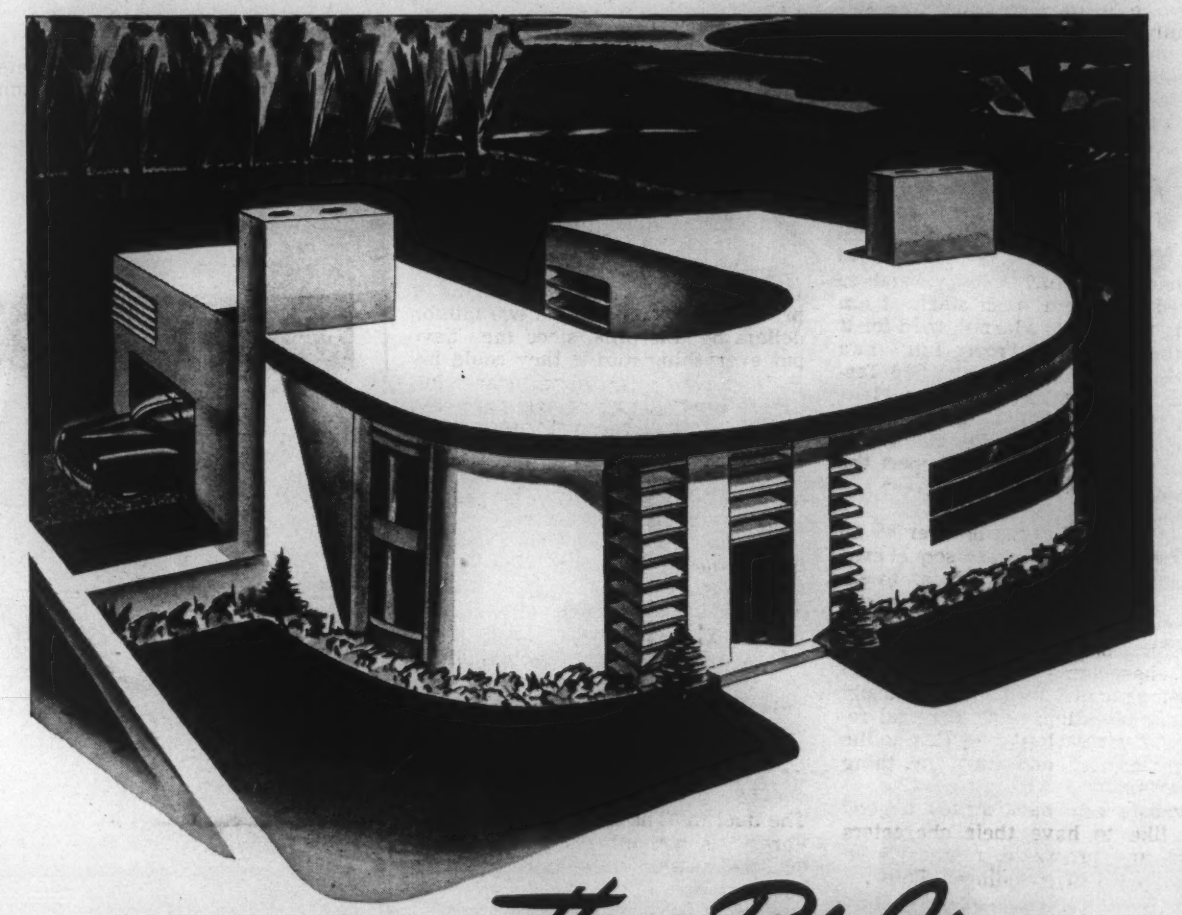
SENIOR SCHOOL

TORONTO CONSERVATORY *of* MUSIC
UNIVERSITY *of* TORONTO

- ADVANCED TRAINING for specially gifted students who wish to prepare for a musical career.
- COMPLETE TWO-YEAR COURSES under Artist-Teachers.
- TUITION FEES within the reach of all, supplemented by full and half-scholarships awarded to deserving students.
- APPLICATIONS must be received before August 15th, 1946, and auditions will be held in convenient locations throughout Canada during September.

Write for Syllabus to:

THE SENIOR SCHOOL
TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
135 College Street Toronto 2B, Ontario



HERE'S A HOME *That's Really Modern* ... and PRACTICAL

PERHAPS a bit radical, this is a home of the future. Snugly insulated and air conditioned, it will be easier to clean. Automatic launderer and sink disposal unit, will make kitchen dreams come true. Large double windows will afford plenty of sunshine and better vision. Best of all, each room will remain at individual temperatures because of Moduflow . . . the new Honeywell heat control system.

Moduflow provides a steady flow of heat to all parts of any home. It ends "Off" and "On" heating that causes chilly spells and drafts. In a new home it keeps living rooms at 72°, bedrooms at 68°, nursery at 76° and ends fuel waste.

Your present heating system can be controlled by Moduflow to keep the entire home at comfortable, fuel-saving temperatures. Get all the facts on Honeywell Moduflow from your heating contractor. Or, use the coupon for your free copy of "Heating and Air Conditioning the Post War Home."

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Ltd.,
Vanderhoof Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario

Please send my free copy of "Heating and Air Conditioning the Post War Home," as advertised in Saturday Night, May 25.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *Province* .....

FILM AND THEATRE

Good and Bad Sequels In Fiction And on The Silver Screen

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE statement that beyond "Through the Looking Glass" there is no example of a successful sequel, was made in a fit of irritation after exposure to "The Bells of St. Mary's." As several correspondents have since pointed out, the theory needs certain modifications.

It is perfectly possible, of course, to produce a sequel on the same level as its predecessors. John Galsworthy and Hugh Walpole managed this successfully and interminably, even if their novels are almost as indistinguishable in retrospect as the various episodes in the "Hardy" series.

"Huckleberry Finn," as J. N. Harris points out, is undoubtedly an improvement on "Tom Sawyer." But "Huckleberry Finn" can hardly be regarded as a sequel in the strict sense of "Through The Looking Glass," since Mark Twain invented a new central character in "Huckleberry," and so allowed himself a fresh start. I am willing to take Mr. Harris' word for it that the Odyssey is "more fun" than the Iliad; and certainly the Old Testament is more fun than the New. However I am ready to admit that the theory breaks down at this point, and that in nearly every other respect the New Testament sequel is a great improvement on the original work.

I can find nothing whatever to be said in favor of any screen sequel ever filmed. Screen authors appear to exhaust all their inventiveness in the first effort; after that they can think of nothing better to do than put the same characters, usually played by the same actors through practically the same situations with identical results. Or, for variety, they skip to the next generation and start the thing all over again.

Novelists who have struck a good thing like to have their characters mature and procreate, preferably in rich inherited surroundings. Thus we have the Forsyte saga and the Whiteoaks saga, not to mention the Dinsmore saga, which started with Elsie Dinsmore and went through Elsie's girlhood, motherhood, and widowhood and came to a climax with Grandmother Elsie. Screen writers however distrust maturity of this sort, or indeed of any sort. So they shelve the older generation when the time comes and present instead the Son of Frankenstein or Lassie and the Daughter of Dracula. Or else they stop time dead in its tracks and give us Andy Hardy, the perpetual adolescent.

Louder, Longer and Gaudier

"The Bandit of Sherwood Forest" is all about the adventures of the son of Robin Hood, which don't differ in any respect from the adventures of Robin Hood senior. It's still a million dollar production—or maybe it's two million dollars by this time, since they have put everything into it they could lay their hands on, including technicolor, any number of cloth-of-gold costumes, some of the fanciest archery since William Tell and even a glimpse of Lassie (or the Son of Lassie). This means it is louder, longer and gaudier than any of its predecessors.

As usual the picture comes to a climax in the duel, this time between the Son of Robin Hood (Cornel Wilde) and the wicked regent (Henry Daniell). You can always know there will be a duel when you see a flight of Tudor stairs and some level balustrades; in fact you can always count on a duel in any costume picture and it's a safe bet that the duel will be longer and more exhausting than the one you saw last year or last week. The duel in "The Bandit of Sherwood Forest" is not only longer than the duels of its predecessors, it's probably longer than any duel ever filmed. This appears to be a trend and trends have to run their course. One of these times we will probably get a costume drama in which all the plot is cleared away in the first hour so that the second hour can be entirely devoted to the duel. Either that or they may simply add another hour to the production, God forbid. Hollywood never seems to learn till the long arm of the Law of Diminishing Returns reaches out and slaps it right in the box office.

Another thing I have noticed lately is a tendency to sacrifice edge to a sort of wild and dubious lyricism, so that the more illiterate characters talk like untutored poets instead of honest lugs. This was particularly trying in "Adventure" where Clark Gable as a simple seaman was called on to deliver lines fancy enough to make his ears burn. It's still noticeable, though less embarrassing, in "Deadline at Dawn," a mystery melodrama involving a philosophical cabdriver (Paul Lukas), an irritable bad man (Josephs Calleia), another simple seaman (Bill Williams) and a cynical taxi-dancer (Susan Hayward). They all talk like Clifford Odets characters, which isn't surprising since Clifford Odets wrote the dialogue and obviously set out to give it style. Apart from its over-eloquent talkiness however "Deadline at Dawn" is good tense melodrama, and the acting is highly competent, particularly Joseph Calleia's performance as a thoroughly bad character with a dangerous streak of sentiment.

SWIFT REVIEW

ADVENTURE. Clark Gable as a lyrical seaman and Greer Garson as a tempestuous librarian tangle with romance and some very fancy dialogue.

KITTY. All about a beautiful gutter-snipe of the XVIII Century who learns to move in the best court circles. Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland.

A YANK IN LONDON. Hands-across-the-sea romance about the daughter of an English duke and an American sergeant. A little too matey for credulity or even comfort. Anna Neagle and Dean Jagger.

SPELLBOUND. Love, crime and psychoanalysis, all pretty exciting thanks to Director Alfred Hitchcock. Ingrid Bergman, Gregory Peck.

Youth And Bounce In "Stop and Go"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"STOP and Go" which assembles the best numbers and talent from Canada's wartime entertainment units, is a strictly amateur show with an engaging quality of enthusiasm and cheerful good temper. The entertainment groups include the Accordionettes, the Modernettes, the Rhythmteens, and Kay Kenny's Teen-Agers, which means that the talent is predominantly feminine and that most of the entertainers are youthful. There is a great deal of vigorous dancing, both tap and acrobatic, and some excellent ensemble singing, and the chorus groups are lively and well-drilled. If some of the performers showed a slight uncertainty in technique the cast in general made up for it by their vitality and youthful bounce.

The Leslie Bell singers, who have already made a fine reputation as choristers, presented perhaps the best number of the evening. Their *a capella* singing of folk songs and old-time melodies was extraordinarily fresh, fluent and precise and their pastel costuming and good grouping was as harmonious as their singing. There was little highly professional vocalism of either the concert or popular type among the other numbers and some of the voices were too light for the size of the stage and auditorium but the singing on the whole was attractive and fresh and perhaps the best feature of the entertainment.

"Stop and Go" is unfortunately rather weak in comedy. "Baby Trix", a rather painful derivative of Baby Snooks, struck me as a decided error in judgment and it must have been sheer desperation that led the producer to include "Play Ball," based on the sadly overworked "What's on first, Why's on second" routine. On the credit side however was a sketch entitled "It Could Happen to You" delivered by Doug Romaine, a gifted if slightly confusing pantominist and two songs by Mildred Morey who is evidently a close observer of Cass Daley and manages to be funny and violent in much the same way.

MOULTON COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED 1888 TORONTO
Residential and Day School for Girls
Grade 1 to University Entrance
Music • Art • Crafts • Sports
86 BLOOR ST. EAST, NEAR YONGE
Easily Reached by Street Cars
For illustrated brochure
Write or telephone The Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

Modern life makes big demands upon the eyes: but two drops of Murine will cleanse, soothe and refresh them when they are tired or irritated. Eyes are rationed—two to a lifetime—so take good care of them. There are seven important ingredients in Murine: let this safe, dependable lotion help your hard-working eyes; use Murine every day.
MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

NAUSEA due to motion upsetting the organs of balance, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
For Land and Sea travel. Satisfactory results, or money refunded.
THE WORLD OVER

Donald Dame, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will be guest singer at the Prom. Symphony Concert, May 28.

Ballerina Print
HOSTESS GOWN...
. . . imported from New York for your leisure hours or informal entertaining in your home. Fine rayon crepe with graceful ballerina figures in softly muted shades. Lingerie Department, Second Floor.
Simpson's

THE DRESSING TABLE

They Restore the Communication Lines of the Human Brain

By LEONORA McNEILLY

RE-LEARNING their native tongue which a head injury has rendered more or less foreign, is the postwar problem of a group of veterans of World War II. In medical terms they are called global aphasics. This loss of power to speak, read, write or even understand the spoken or written word, a condition from which many war veterans are suffering, is responding beyond all expectation to the therapeutic treatment of Miss Margaret McCurdy, Speech Therapist, in cooperation with the surgeons and doctors at Christie Street Hospital, Toronto.

Recovery can come only through re-education so that, in the last analysis, after surgery has done all possible to remove pressure on brain cells and pathways not already damaged, responsibility for cure rests upon the Speech Therapist.

Re-education is a long drawn-out process, requiring from five to seven hours daily for months, possibly years, depending upon the severity of the case and the adaptability of the patient. Recovery leads through many avenues, but its basis is the patient's courage and will to succeed.

From this foundation a working vocabulary is pyramided, letter upon letter, word upon word, with an objective of two words daily. Each word must be learned the hard way—feeling, tasting, smelling the object for which it is a symbol—until understanding comes. For the global aphasic has lost the power to think coordinately. His tendency to confuse sequences—for example, to write Cark or Clack for Clark, to write rat for rubber, or some equally incorrect sequence of letters—has to be constantly combated until overcome.

Daily Life In Pantomime

The art of pantomiming must be mastered, demanding as it does the exercise of memory, imagination and voluntary movement required in the social and business world. For example, pantomiming eating in a cafeteria is a much better therapeutic device than actually eating there. Similarly, impersonating the buyer or seller in a store, a bank or other business are exercises designed to familiarize the patient with those phases of life as he knew it previous to his disability, and to initiate him once more into a world from which his handicap has so summarily cut him off.

Concurrent with the study of words and inseparable from it is the study of rhythm for its value in correcting halting, disjointed speech.

Re-education is designed to call into use and develop into functioning units the association fibres and areas in the undamaged, non-dominant hemispheres of the brain.

The pitfalls to be sidestepped are many and varied.

Constant vigilance is maintained to guard against personality changes such as the development of a carefree happy personality into one of irritability and gloom. Psychology plays a highly important part in bolstering morale, and in urging the patient to reject the concept of inevitability or defeat. To this end an active social life is planned to dovetail with clinical routine.

The fostering of independence is seen in the patient's visiting and receiving visitors—a tacit refusal to countenance his handicap—in his readiness to maintain home ties, and the ties of friendship through correspondence. For the latter purpose a copy of the commonplaces of conversation is placed at his disposal as a guide.

The patient's education and cultural status is a useful criterion in gauging his possibilities for advancement, higher mental training and discipline standing him in good stead in speech rehabilitation. His likes and dislikes, his former activities and interests, are studied with a view to fitting him into his own particular niche.

Deep understanding—she had an impediment of speech in her adolescent years—fits Miss McCurdy peculiarly for her task. Young and attractive, a Montrealer, she is the graduate of American Universities in Speech Pathology—there being no similar course in Canada.

Her unflagging encouragement and skill have restored many men to lives of usefulness. Here the Department of Veterans' Affairs and veterans' organizations stand by to take over, in cooperation with social and vocational agencies, to fit the veterans into the pattern of normal life.

To say that these young veterans are loud in their praise of Miss McCurdy is understatement. Deep gratitude goes out to this young Speech Therapist for the healing which means to them the difference between a drab existence and a life of happy abounding usefulness.

The Canadian Ambassador's Lady Is at Home in Mexico City

By MARGARET MURPHY NEWCOMBE

Mexico City.

PURPLE heliotrope climbs as high as the white stucco wall to mingle with pale honeysuckle flowers. Wallflowers show russet velvet beside the waxen formality of calla lilies. Snapdragons bloom two feet high in February. Window boxes of carnations, pansies and old-fashioned sweet william make fragrant the upper terrace room. And rows of tiny lettuce seedlings strike a practical note.

Something like their mistress are these flower beds blooming under the caressing rays of the Mexican sun.

For Mrs. Hugh L. Keenleyside, wife of Canada's ambassador to Mexico, has the gift of adapting herself to foreign climes without losing any of her own personality. With tact and

The Garden HOME

DESIGNED BY A LEADING CANADIAN ARCHITECT

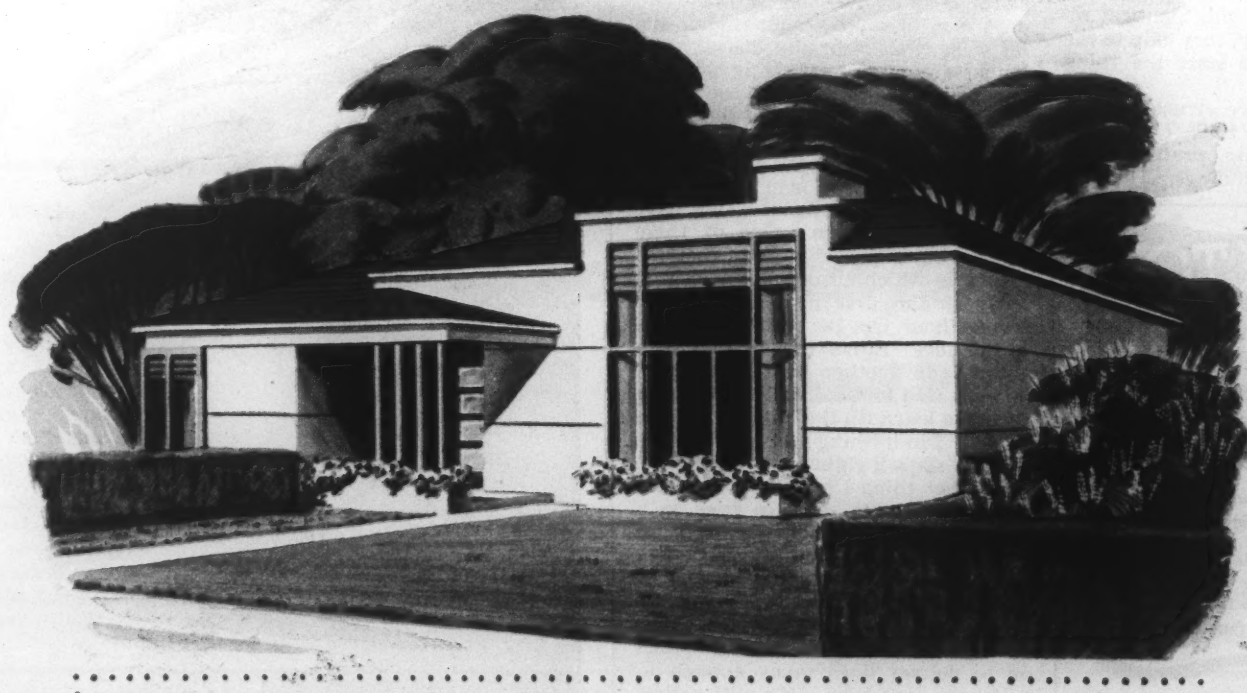
A design to gladden the hearts of the young returned man and his bride, who desire a smart cottage home in some green suburban spot. It offers unusual comfort and beauty of line at a very reasonable cost... placing it within the reach of the family of moderate means.

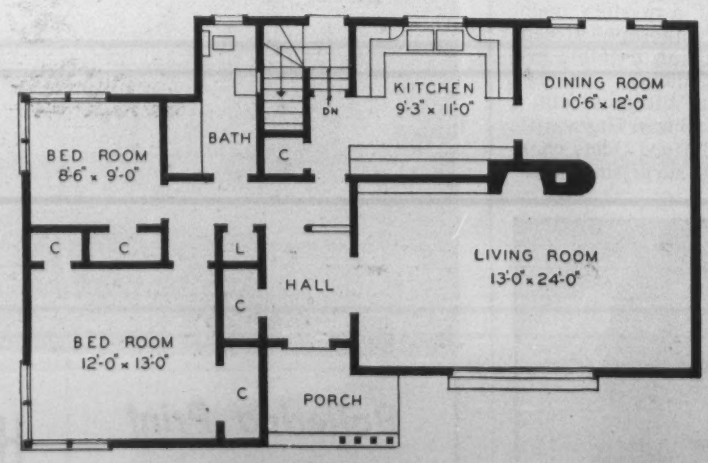
The Garden Home is all on one floor. An attractive covered porch opens into a large hall with a cupboard for the guests' coats. The generous living room features a wide, cheery, studio window... and the dining room adjoins.

The kitchen is planned for easy work, with a wide window over the sink. Handy stairs lead to the back door and basement. The bathroom is centrally located. Two bedrooms have double corner windows.

Walls have an exterior finish of painted plywood, and asphalt shingles are used on the roof. Flower boxes add vivid splashes of colour.

The Garden Home could be built for approximately $5,500, depending upon locality and type of materials used.





Do not write for plans of this house. We refer you to the architect in your vicinity, who will assist you in consulting your local builder or contractor, and estimating the cost of building in your neighbourhood.

Blue Top

BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

KITCHENER • ONTARIO • CANADA

taste she has introduced the flowers of Canadian gardens to the formalized beds and in the same manner she has brought a friendly, open atmosphere into the squared, modern rooms of a white-walled, tile-roofed mansion to make it a home.

Quiet, kind, simple in manner and dress, she has a sunny quality, a serene yet vital interest in individuals and in life that makes itself instantly felt. Her sparkling brown eyes have little laugh lines about them, her hair is powdered softly with grey, her skin tanned yet creamy. She likes tailored clothes and wears little jewellery except two plain Mexican silver combs in her hair.

The former Katherine Hall Pillsbury, of Prince Rupert, she first met her husband when they were both attending the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, and married him in 1924 so that she has been with him throughout his brilliant diplomatic career.

But she has real interests of her own as well. Before her marriage she was a nutrition worker in New York and this experience kindled a concern for social conditions which has never left her.

Dinner In Spanish

The attempt of the Mexican government to wipe out illiteracy finds a strong champion in her.

"They are succeeding very well indeed," she declares. "For example, out of our eight servants, there is only one who cannot read or write. We send her to school. Each literate Mexican is expected to teach, in a year, at least one illiterate Mexican to read or write. There are classes, also, after regular school hours, for those who are over school age.

"It is a very fine thing the government is doing. Once the people learn to read and write they will be in a better position to help themselves."

Mrs. Keenleyside faced an almost similar problem when she came to Mexico last February, for she found herself the mistress of a large household with six full-time servants and two part-time servants to be instructed and directed in Spanish.

When her husband was first secretary of the Canadian legation in Tokio for seven years she had to cope with a similar language problem, but she has learned more Spanish in the one year since, she admits, than she learned of Japanese in six.

She gives the general outline of the meals to the cook but lets her fill in the details, except when there is an Embassy party—and that happens often in Mexico City these days, as more and more distinguished visitors are coming to this southern metropolis.

She is especially fond of Mexican tamales and the whole family likes Mexican rice, which is fried with tomatoes and onions and comes out a faint pinkish-yellow color.

She has four children. Mary, nineteen, is attending Queen's University in Kingston and Miles, her sixteen year-old son, goes to Pickering College. The fact that her two elder children cannot be with her is the only note of regret she expressed.

Sunshine And Sport

Her two younger daughters, aged seven and four, are with her in Mexico. With them, Mrs. Keenleyside often packs a picnic basket and goes out to one of the beautiful clubs that abound in Mexico City for a swimming party—and here we can do that all year "round" she says, voicing that faint note of wonder that all northern visitors feel about the incredible supply of sunshine.

The house-hunting problem plagues the Ambassador's lady, too, as it does hundreds of other Canadian women at home. The Embassy house is rented from General Francisco Aguilar, and the General, returning from Sweden where he is Mexican minister, will soon wish to have his own house back.

The General is an enthusiastic sportsman and at the house there are fronton courts, a bowling alley and a pingpong room, but no swimming pool. Mrs. Keenleyside, whose only form of sport, she says, is swimming, goes frequently to the pools in the Mexico City Country Club, or Chapultepec Golf Course or, on the odd week-end, to the Embassy establishment at Cuernavaca, a fabulous playground centre some fifty miles from Mexico City.

The Canadian Government maintains a house there for the use of the Embassy staff and for the entertainment of important visitors. There is a large and luxurious garden, fruit and banana trees, and a beautiful pool. Like the good sports they are, the Ambassador and his wife take their turn with other members of their staff visiting it for week-ends.

Because they want to know the country and the people, Dr. Keenleyside and his wife take every opportunity to travel in Mexico. In December they visited the district of Yucatan and admired the modern cities, the famous Mayan ruins, the lovely handiwork and especially the fine colorful embroidery on hennequin.

When—and if—Mrs. Keenleyside finds her new house to move into, she wants to have it in Mexican Colonial style, with high beamed ceilings and wrought iron grilles, light, polished wood furniture, simple and beautiful, and serapes on the bedroom floors.

Canadian Art In Embassy

One bedroom, however, she hopes to furnish in Canadian style, with hooked rugs and maple furniture.

In the present Embassy home, the Canadian influence is represented by five paintings of Canadian artists, loaned to the Embassy by the National Art Gallery. They are oils by A. J. Casson, Lawren Harris, C. Pilot, Adrien Hebert and W. P. Weston and bring a bracing whiff of home, of green forests and snow-capped mountains, to this sunny climate.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Keenleyside are much interested in literature and art and lose no opportunities to introduce Canadian culture to Mexicans, who have a remarkable appreciation of art.

Mrs. Keenleyside mentioned the Canadian Book Fair, scheduled for Mexico City this spring, and a showing of representative art to follow.

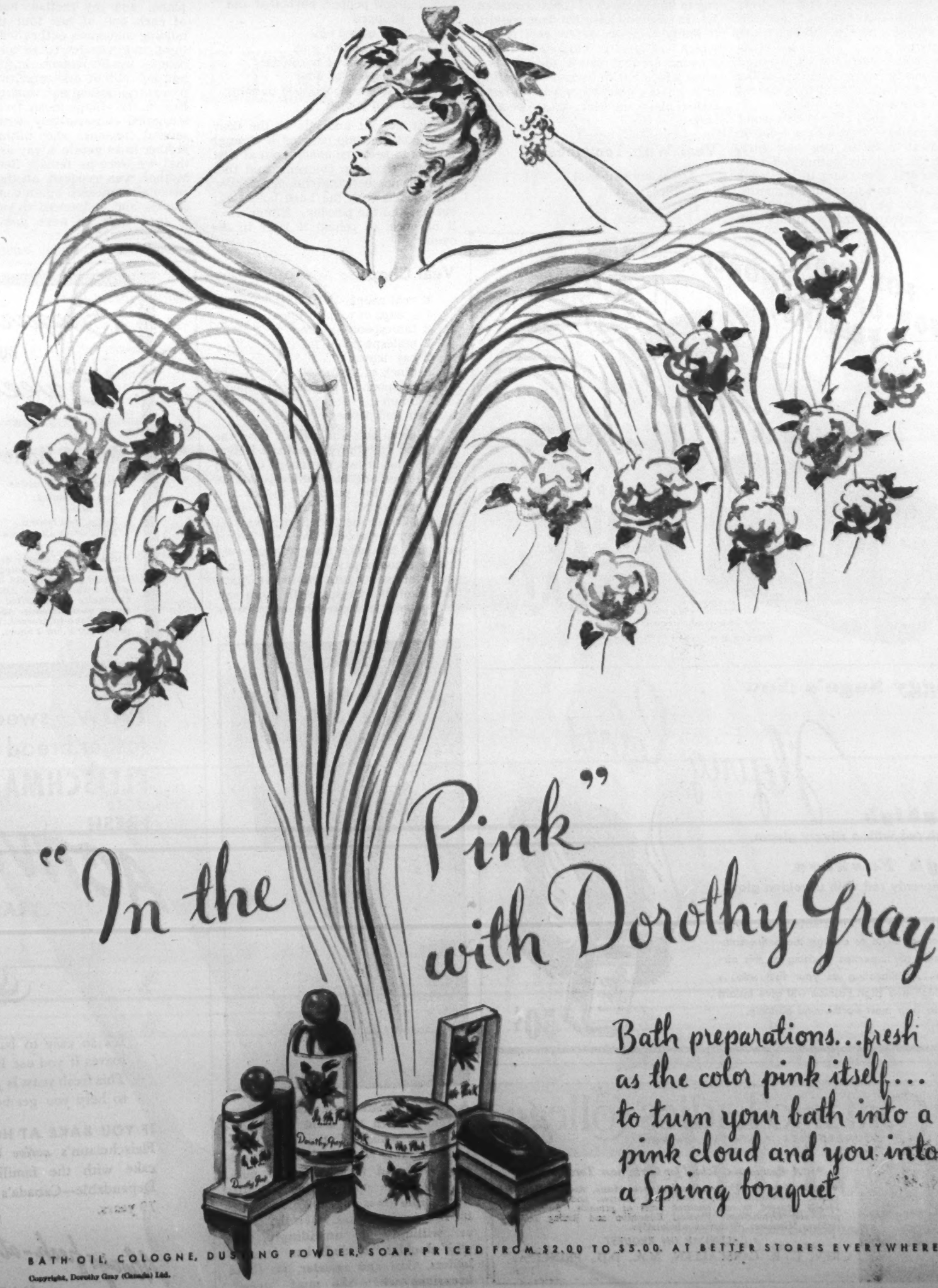
"I like best the courtesy and lovely manners of the Mexican people," Mrs. Keenleyside said in answer to a question. "They are so awfully kind and so hospitable, so eager to make us feel at home."

It was an answer that unconsciously described one of her own great attributes, a quality that makes her not only a true Ambassador's lady but a charming Canadian woman.

NIGHT PIECE

SUDDENLY in the dark street
Wind drove under the lamp;
Clattered the still leaves—skitter-scatter—
To unfamiliar patterns a block away.
With no warning, emotion
Dashed our thoughts up a dim roadway,
Dropped them at a strange crossroad.
Never can they return to their old known thoroughfare.

ANNE MARRIOTT


"In the Pink" with Dorothy Gray
Bath preparations...fresh as the color pink itself... to turn your bath into a pink cloud and you into a Spring bouquet
BATH OIL, COLOGNE, DUSTING POWDER, SOAP. PRICED FROM $2.00 TO $5.00. AT BETTER STORES EVERYWHERE.
Copyright, Dorothy Gray (Canada) Ltd.

CONCERNING FOOD

Turn In the Meat Coupons and Make a Virtue of Necessity

By JANET MARCH

IT was a beautiful roast of beef—two standing ribs well marbled with fat. "Seven and a half pounds," said the butcher, and I surrendered coupons and money gladly. "Rrrrrrrrrr," said the alarm clock noisily, and it was half-past seven, the beef a dream, and a cold May wind blowing through the room.

Usually dreams are rather fantastically boring when you recall them, but later in the day I remembered this one fondly as I moved from one empty gleaming meat counter to another. Finally I snared some veal chops which were tough as shoe leather and cost nearly their weight in silver, and some very frozen liver which oozed all over the refrigerator. Shortages are a nuisance in this country, nothing more. There are loads of other things to eat, but we are used to meat, not to empty counters, unlike Europeans who are used to counters and not to meat.

There's a bright lining to this cloud of meat trouble. If you have a lot of extra meat coupons you can turn them in to properly authorized persons who will give them to the local ration board and so permit shipments overseas to be increased by that amount. Any organization authorized to make collections under the War Charities Act may appoint an official custodian to collect unused coupons. Such custodians will have an official card, as obviously it is undesirable to surrender coupons to anyone who might let them slip into black market circulation. If you are having more meatless days than you care about turn in your unused coupons, and have the satisfaction of thinking that some people who have not tasted meat for many a day will do so because of your lack of it.

Veal has not been one of the easy meats to come by during the last couple of years so it is a little surprising to find so much of it about suddenly. In case you have not been cooking it lately here are a few veal recipes which are pretty economical in the amount of veal called for. It is a meat which has to be cooked carefully or it will dry and toughen and it needs added flavoring for most people's taste.

Veal With Tomatoes

1½ pounds of veal
1 sliced onion
1 can of tomatoes
1 tablespoon of sugar
1 can of condensed mushroom soup
1½ teaspoonfuls of salt
2 tablespoons of flour
Pepper
¼ cup of oil

Heat the oil and sauté the sliced onion in it. Cut the veal into small cubes and roll them in the flour in which you have mixed some salt and pepper. When the onion is light brown take out the pieces and put them in a casserole dish and cook the pieces of veal turning them until they are well browned on both sides. Then add the can of tomatoes. Heat the mushroom soup slowly stirring it to get it smooth but do not add any milk. It will be thick, but it will help to thicken the tomatoes. Add the soup, the sugar, and more pepper and salt to taste. Put the whole mixture into the casserole and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour.

Veal And Noodles

1½ cupfuls of cooked veal cut up
1 green pepper, parboiled and chopped
1 hard boiled egg
1 can of noodle soup
1 tablespoon of bacon fat
1 tablespoon of flour
1 teaspoon of chopped parsley
Salt and pepper

Melt the fat and stir in the flour, then add the soup pouring it through a sieve to keep the noodles out at first. Stir till the soup thickens, and then add the noodles, the chopped pepper, the cooked veal, the hard boiled egg cut up, and the parsley. Either serve it at once, or reheat it later in the oven.

Veal Chops

6 veal chops
1½ cups of tomato juice
3 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of fat
2 bay leaves
A pinch of thyme
1 teaspoonful of finely chopped onion
Salt and pepper

Mix some salt and pepper with the flour and roll the chops in it. Heat the fat and brown the chops on both sides. Then add the tomato juice, the bay leaves, the pinch of thyme and the teaspoonful of finely chopped onion. Cover the pan tightly and let it simmer for about three-quarters of an hour. Mix what flour was left over into a smooth paste with some cold water and stir it into the tomato juice to thicken it. Season with more salt and pepper, remove the bay leaves and serve.

Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight and Lasca is Buried Forever

By MARY L. AKSIM

I SUPPOSE that it was a combination of the advent of radios and motor cars, and human nature having stood all it could, which spelt the doom of the elocutionist — and I for one do not regret that Lasca lies forever "down by the Rio Grande", nor that Cromwell has come over the hills for the last time to pardon Bessie's lover. And I can say goodbye with equal *sang-froid* to Betsy and the bear and that supercharged tear-wringer of twenty years ago, "Over the Hills To The Poorhouse".

Let the dead past bury its dead and let those souls rest in peace who died a thousand times at the hands of the elocutionists.

It was greatly to be desired that a girl coming into her teens twenty years ago should be able to play the piano, and my mother had visions of each one of her four daughters holding audiences enthralled by their light and graceful touch at the keyboard. But Providence in its wisdom had left out of our constitutions the necessary musical ear, and after Miss Brown, the village music teacher, had struggled consecutively with us for several lessons, she intimated to Mother in as gentle a way as possible that we were no female Beethovens. Mother was crushed at the rebuff, but she brightened again remarkably quickly and announced to each of us in turn that we were going to be elocutionists.

She made it sound exciting and glamorous, as no doubt it was to her who had been chief reciter at village socials since girlhood. Girls who can recite, Mother told us, are always popular everywhere. She did not say it in as many words, but she certainly implied that elocutionists were much sought after by the most eligible of the other sex.

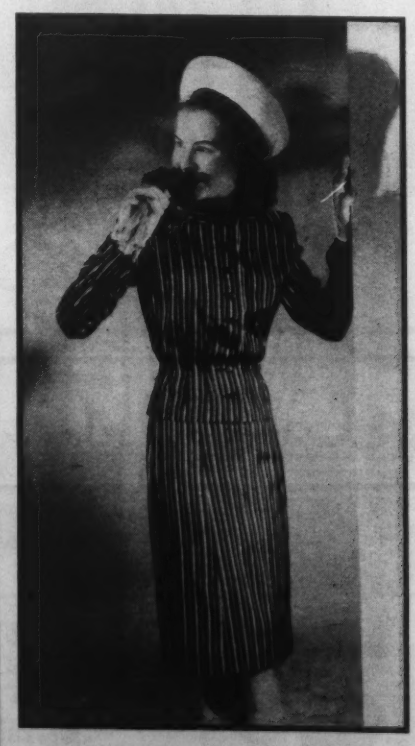
It took us years to find out that the time when reciting girls are most popular is when they are not reciting.

Thereafter one or the other of us, or upon special occasions all four

FOR THAT TOP-OF-THE-WORLD FEELING...
THERE'S Quick Comfort
IN A CUP OF TENDER LEAF TEA!
TENDER LEAF TEA
Superior Quality
Convenient size packages... also improved filter tea balls.
Blended and packed in Canada.

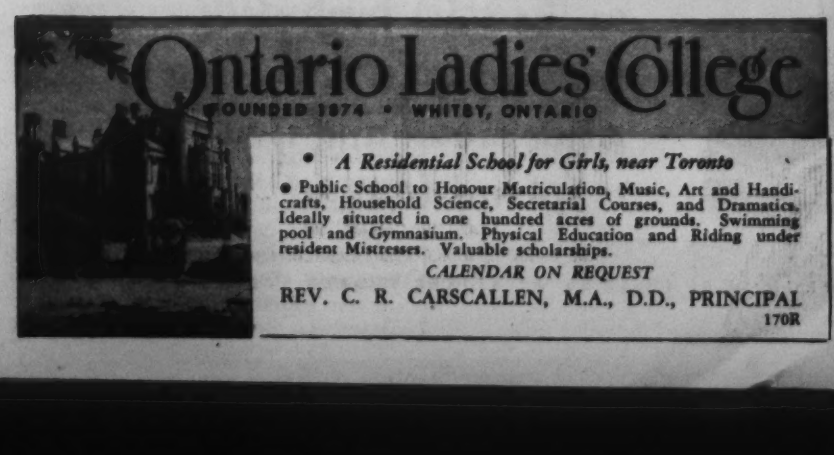
Sugarless BUT Sweet
MAGIC Honey Pound Cake
1½ c. seedless raisins
¾ c. shortening
¾ c. honey
3 eggs, well beaten
2¼ c. sifted all-purpose flour
2¼ tsp. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tsp. salt
¾ tsp. vanilla extract
¾ tsp. lemon extract
Rinse raisins; drain; dry on towel—cut fine with scissors. Work shortening with spoon until fluffy and creamy; gradually add honey, while continuing to work with a spoon. Add beaten eggs, and blend. Gradually stir in sifted dry ingredients; beat with spoon until smooth. Add extracts, raisins; stir to blend. Bake in greased, lightly floured 9" x 5" x 3" pan at 300°F. for 2 hours.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MADE IN CANADA

Peggy Sage's New
Flying Colors
Skyhigh
rich red with a silvery gleam.
High Fashion
heavenly red with a golden glow.
Peggy Sage has just released two Flying Colors destined to change the entire complexion of fingertips. Exciting as this airage... exhilarating as your first solo... Skyhigh and High Fashion will give instant lift to your most earthbound costume.
Peggy Sage
SKYHIGH
50¢



A row of diminutive black buttons marches down the front and encircles the waist of the trim little jacket of this New York suit especially designed for the junior miss. It's of black and white tie silk, has simple lines that do nice things for the young figure when the wearer, willingly or unwillingly, finally decides to doff her favorite loafers, skirt and sweater, for those occasions when she must "dress"

Now — sweeter, tastier bread with
FLEISCHMANN'S
FRESH
ACTIVE
YEAST
It's so easy to bake delicious, smooth-textured loaves if you use Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast. This fresh yeast is *full-strength*. It goes *right to work* to help you get best baking results *every time*.
IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—insist on Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast. The cake with the familiar yellow label! Dependable—Canada's favorite for over 70 years.
LEVURE FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
An all-purpose FRESH yeast
Always fresh—at your grocer's
MADE IN CANADA


Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
• A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses, and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding under resident Mistresses. Valuable scholarships.
CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., PRINCIPAL
170R

of us, were billed at the village concerts, sandwiched in between piano solos and dance numbers put on by Miss Brown's pupils. The amount of moral propaganda which we disseminated among the villagers was enormous. Our mother had a strong temperance bent and when she found a suitable graphic account of the ravages of drink one of us declaimed it at the next gathering.

We also dispersed rhymed gems of matrimonial advice, child psychology, and humor. We always had an encore ready just in case the audience should demand another serving. The most anxious moment of the whole performance came when the first applause began to die away. Would it begin again?

If it did, we swished confidently back to the platform, held our starched voile skirts out a dainty trifle from our knees, and gave our public some light-hearted jingle which was calculated to appear impromptu. Then we would turn off-stage, walking so that our pinned blue ribbon sashes showed to the most advantage, to be hugged by Mother, waiting in the wings.

The truth is that we all enjoyed it — all except the audience, of course. We did our home chores to the rhythm of rhyme, and dusting went much faster to a line-about arrangement of "little Peter, whose courage saved the land", while dish-washing was a natural for "How Horatius Kept The Bridge In The Brave Days Of Old". Mother unfailingly gave us a professional performance of "Edinburgh After Flodden" while ironing.

"Aye, ye may well look upon it," she would quaver, holding up a table napkin as the blood-spattered flag, "for the blood you see upon it, is the life-blood of your King!"

Of course, we all wept unashamedly at the trials and deaths of our heroes and heroines; that was part of being an elocutionist. A display of emotion was a virtue, and the one who could wring the most tears from an audience was the greatest artist.

A tried and true selection for producing tears was "Bingen On The Rhine". We still recited it at home, although it must have been looked on with disfavor after the first great war. I don't think that any of us had the least idea where Bingen was, because we were so busy with our "selections" that we were lamentably backward in geography and politics. Then too, our preoccupation with elocution gave us a tendency to dramatize our daily lives, but our days were happy.

Broad "A"

In the course of time each of us had "lessons" in elocution from a teacher other than Mother, and learned to pronounce our a's as aw, an affectation we were glad to forget later. I can see our elocution teacher yet, swinging on Bessie's bell, agonizing silently over her bruised hands, growing pink at the word "lover", bowing before Cromwell. But she never could attain Mother's heights for us. Even though Father reluctantly paid her twenty-five cents a lesson, we felt that her rendering of such recitative gems as,

"Oh, tell me was it yesterday,
That the Grey Swan sailed away?"

left much to be desired.

So we recited our way down the years. But as for the promised popularity? No, I think not. I have no brother-in-law who leans to "verse", and I am sure that my husband has never heard of Lasca. Perhaps our father was snared by the charms of elocution rampant . . . . . And Mother is still reciting to an appreciative audience — of grandchildren.

• •

Color, Flavor Harmony in the Spring Salad

SALADS, nowadays, are no longer confined to the summer as they used to be when greens, radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes, celery, etc., put in a brief appearance and then disappeared until the next summer. Delicious salads can now be made the year round from numerous combinations.

Salads are a versatile food, they tempt the appetite on a hot day or satisfy it on a cold day; they can be either a light refreshment or a hearty dish; they are also an excellent means of presenting small amounts of left-over foods cluttering the refrigerator. These little bits of different foods add flavor, color and variety to any salad.

The appearance of the ingredients used, especially the greens, will contribute greatly to the eye appeal; they must be fresh, perky and crisp, except in the case of the wilted-greens salad, which are wilted deliberately. Other requisites of the attractive salad are color contrast and color harmony. Salad greens, scarlet tomatoes, pale green cucumbers, golden orange carrots, etc., really create a symphony of colors.

No salad is complete without a dressing and salad dressings are many and diverse. It must be remembered that the dressing should complement the flavor, blend with the texture and harmonize with the character of the salad.

The following salad recipes are suggested by the home economists of the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Three-In-One Luncheon Salad

Part One

2 cups diced cooked meat
2 tbsps. chopped green pepper
2 tbsps. chopped green onion
2 tbsps. mayonnaise
¼ tsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 tbsp. catsup

Rub bowl with a clove of garlic if desired. Combine meat, green pepper and onion. Blend together mayonnaise, Worcestershire sauce and catsup. Pour over meat mixture and toss together lightly with a fork. Chill.

Part Two

2 cups cooked lima beans
1 tbsp. chopped parsley
2 tbsp. mayonnaise
⅛ tsp. curry powder
⅛ tsp. chili powder

Combine lima beans and parsley. To mayonnaise add the curry and chili powders, blend well. Add to beans and mix together lightly. Chill.

Part Three

1 cup coarsely grated raw carrot
2 cups shredded cabbage
1/3 cup chopped cucumber or radishes
2 tbsps. chopped green onion
3 tbsps. mayonnaise
1 tsp. prepared mustard

Mix together the carrot, cabbage, cucumber or radishes and onion. Blend mayonnaise with prepared mustard and pour over salad. Toss lightly with a fork.

On a medium sized platter, arrange three large lettuce leaves, fill each with a different mixture. Garnish with sliced hard cooked egg, radish roses and parsley. Six servings.

STERLING

of exquisite loveliness...

SO SWEETLY FEMININE . . . lovely to look at . . . an enduring treasure . . . how delightfully fitting to remember her wedding day, that cherished moment of her life, with Wallace Rose Point Sterling . . . for echoed in its rare sculptured design is the enchanting loveliness of Rose Point bridal lace and the rose of romance in full-blown splendour . . . Beautiful Rose Point . . . the wedding gift supreme . . . a lasting source of pride and happiness . . . a flattering gift for any memorable occasion . . . see Rose Point, sculptured by Wallace, at your silverware dealer's.

ROSE POINT
THIRD DIMENSION BEAUTY
BY
WALLACE

MADE IN CANADA BY
R. WALLACE & SONS OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

On the Cards, or the Perils of Diplomatic Life in Washington

By ANDREW COWAN

AMONG my souvenirs is a collection of diplomatic calling cards, finely engraved with the names of men who once represented their nations in one of the world's greatest capitals.

Some of the names are smudged, like the reputations of the men who bore them; and some of the cards are battered at the edges like the countries their owners once represented.

I collected them in a round of diplomatic card dealing when I was a student in Washington, with no more official status than diplomat pudding.

An American friend of mine, White, had grown up in the atmosphere of official Washington when his family held blue chips and knew the intricacies of diplomatic society. When I knew him his family had lost their fortune and White had to sing for his supper on the outer fringes of Washington society.

But White, who had the soul of an impresario, decided to stage a comeback.

He had visiting cards printed—pardon me, engraved—for himself and me. These he distributed round Washington's embassies and legations one afternoon with the help of a friend who had a Lincoln and nothing better to do.

They started with the White House and finished up at the Costa Rican Legation. Their only false move was when they drove into the back entrance of the French Embassy and White had to deliver our cards to the third chef at the trademen's entrance.

The following week, with the rebound of a rubber cheque, cards were left for me with the switchboard operator of the apartment house where I stayed from almost all the diplomats in Washington except the British. When I would collect my mail at night the girl on duty would eye me as if she weren't quite sure whether I were a confidence man, a spy or an international armaments king disguised as a Canadian.

"Now," said White, "we just wait for the invitations to roll in."

WE waited but they didn't roll.

Then at the end of two weeks we received our first (and what turned out to be our only) invitation. It was to attend an afternoon reception at the Brazilian Embassy.

We decided that, as far as clothes went, our entrée into Washington's dipomatic society would do honor to ourselves, our families, and our respective countries. But White rose to his full stature as an impresario when he produced a limousine with a liveried chauffeur to take us to the party.

This Cinderella touch was provided by his cousin Barbara, a charming girl who was attending a finishing school nearby in Virginia. White invited her to accompany us, on the candid condition that she come in the headmistress's Rolls-Royce, that had once belonged to a Vanderbilt, with the school's negro chauffeur in livery at the wheel.

So we rolled under the Brazilian Embassy's porte-cochère at five o'clock immediately behind the British Ambassador. Harold Ickes, then Secetary of the Interior, the late Senator Borah and Mrs. McLean, of Hope diamond fame, preceded us up the grand staircase and down the receiving line.

In the refreshment room a table at least twenty-five feet long was covered with exotic food and a bar in the corner was serving champagne.

We had our plates filled at one end of the table by the wife of one of the junior members of the Embassy staff, and our glasses filled at the bar. The food was delicious. We finished our first portions and returned for more.

There was more champagne and after we had finished eating and strolled through, or rather milled through, the reception rooms, waiters kept refilling our glasses. I saw a man I knew from the Canadian Legation (as it was then). He looked at me and the company I was with as if he feared this gate-crashing might create an international incident. He did everything but ask me how I got there.

After two hours had passed pleasantly White suddenly became alarmed.

"I think Barbara has had enough champagne," he whispered to me. "What if it hits her all at once and she starts to giggle and her knees give way?"

The thought of Barbara falling down the grand staircase in a fit of giggles was sobering. We decided to leave at once.

IN the hallway I noticed that the men were depositing their cards on the silver card tray. I walked up prepared to leave mine when I noticed that one corner of each card was turned down. This was something White hadn't briefed me on. I didn't have time to examine them closely to see which corner was turned down and which way. It was the major crisis of the day for me. I had to act at once. Important guests were crowding behind me. White was not in sight. Blindly I turned down one of the corners and tossed my card carelessly to the far side of the heap where I hoped it wouldn't be noticed.

As I stood waiting for our car I half expected to be publicly exposed on the evidence of the card. I was anxious to leave.

A man whose figure looked familiar stood with his back to us in the doorway. The doorman approached him.

"Your cab is here, sir."

"Thank you," said a voice known throughout the forty-eight states.

The man popped into a battered Yellow Cab and drove off.

It was Henry Wallace.

We were next in line.

"Your car is here, sir," said the doorman to White.

There, under the light of the porte-cochère, in place of the cab whose fare was the next Vice-President of the United States, stood our borrowed Rolls-Royce with the dignified negro chauffeur at the wheel.

The doorman opened the door and we climbed in rather hastily.

I never found out what turning down the corners of the visiting cards signified but as I was never asked to any more parties at the Brazilian Embassy I think I must have turned down the wrong corner.

The Canadian Way

The Spirit of Conservation

Let's go out into our gardens as early as we possibly can this Spring! Let's go out and dig, hoe, sow and weed more than we ever did before. Let's grow more food — and prove that the Spirit of Conservation is still very much a part of our Canadian Way of Life.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited.

Handicraft Supplies FOR ALL

SHELLCRAFT

—Everything you require for Shell Jewellery . . . Instruction books, Seashells in packages, plastic and metal earring bases, plastic discs for earrings and brooches, colored points, metal pinbacks, cement, etc.

Lewis Craft Supplies Limited

EIGHT BATHURST ST. TORONTO 2-B. CAN.
IN MONTREAL—431 ST. JAMES ST. WEST
IN WINNIPEG—92 ARTHUR STREET

The Willow's Tender Leaf: An Episode of Schooldays

By FLORIS McLAREN

DOUG turned the corner from Sixth onto Park Street and stopped the car in exactly the usual spot under the chestnut tree outside Anne's apartment. He couldn't remember how many times he had done that in the past year.

Only this time it wasn't in the nice empty darkness after a show or a school dance. And Anne wasn't sitting beside him when he switched off the ignition. It was half-past ten in the morning and Anne was waiting in the hall with her suitcase beside her, and she was wearing long black stockings and the funny unfamiliar blue school uniform and little round hat.

She said "Hello Doug" and he said "Hello Anne" and then they both stood looking at each other.

"It was awfully good of you to come for me. Did your Dad mind about your using the car?"

"No, I drove him down and I'll take it back to his office and go home by street car."

"What if Mr. Whitman asks why you were away from school?"

"Mother said she'd write a note and say I had to drive a friend of the family to the train."

"Oh, Doug, your mother and dad have been awfully nice."

"Well . . . I suppose we ought to go. Your father isn't here is he?"

"No. He went to work early, but he'll be at the train. And I said goodbye to Mother at the hospital last night."

"That's all right then. . ."

Doug picked up her suitcase and they walked down the steps together.

THEY drove through the busy part of town without speaking. A block from the station Doug suddenly drew in to the curb and parked between a second-hand store and a Chinese vegetable shop.

"I got something for you," he said, taking a little box from his pocket. "It isn't much."

Anne lifted the little silver heart and chain out of the jeweler's cotton. "Oh, Doug, you shouldn't have. . . Oh, it's so beautiful."

"Will they let you wear it at school?"

"I don't know, but I can wear it under my dress. Oh, it's lovely, Doug. I have something for you too . . ."

She took a soft package from her bag. "Maybe you won't like them. I made them for you."

Doug unwrapped the socks, dark green with maroon and yellow diamonds knitted into them. "Gosh Anne, these are swell. And you made them. . ."

He held her hand on the seat between them and squeezed it until his own fingers ached. A group of sailors passed without looking at the car. The second-hand dealer was sweeping his doorway and two women were going into the green-grocers'. Doug leaned over the wheel and kissed Anne. The kiss landed on her cheek and ear and he straightened up quickly.

"Oh, Doug," her voice was trembling, "I'll wear your locket every minute. Nobody can ever make me take it off. I'll never forget you, Doug."

They sat side by side, not touching each other, looking at the street.

"You'll probably forget about me," Anne said. "You'll always have your football to think about."

"Don't say things like that. Anyway I'm the one to worry, when the boys from St. Christopher's come over for all your school dances."

"I'll hate all of them. I'll be thinking about you. . ." Her voice broke. After a minute she said, "We'll have to go. Daddy will be waiting."

On the station platform her father kissed her and told her to be a good girl. Doug took her hand and it was cold and she looked strange and pale without lipstick and her eyes were frightened. He thought if she cried he couldn't stand it. Then she got on the train and he saw her looking for him from the window and then a group of girls in the same school hats surrounded her and when he got a glimpse of her face again she was smiling at one of them. The train began to move and he saw her hand waving at the window until it was out of sight.

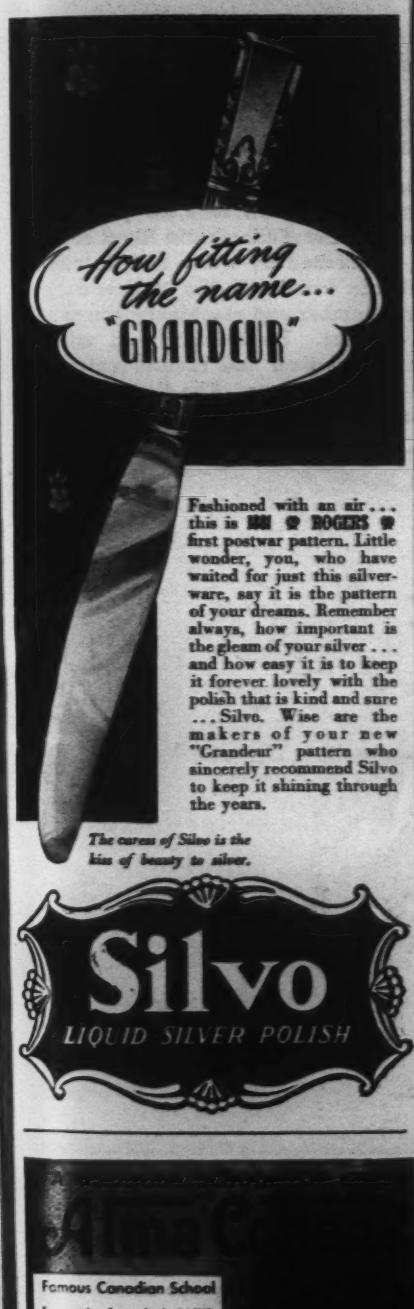
DOUG drove the car to his father's parking lot and took the car keys up to his father's office. Going home on the street car he suddenly thought, "Anne's train will have crossed the river now and be in the mountains." The wheels of the street car and the wheels of her train seemed to be going round in his stomach. He went home and changed to the socks she had given him and ate some lunch from the kitchen table and was at school by one.

Terry Drake clapped him on the shoulder and said "Come on, chum, don't look so downhearted." And Bruce Eddison said, "Hubba-hubba, get a load of the socks." And Beef Mitchell called after him, "Don't forget the practice at four-thirty."

Mr. Watkins sprung a test on them in Physics and Miss Tomkins read Wordsworth to them in Lit. class, and afterward in the hall he saw Anne's best friend Margie come out of class alone. A little dark girl who was new in school stopped to speak to her and after a minute they walked away together.

Doug went down the steps with the tight knot still in his stomach. Someone called, "Hurry up, Doug, you're holding up the game," and someone else shied the ball at him. He caught it, and felt the hard gritty leather familiar in his hands. He threw a long clean pass to centre field and Beef caught it and yelled "good boy."

"I'll be out in a minute," Doug told them, and went back to the locker room to change his clothes.



Fashioned with an air . . . this is ROGERS first postwar pattern. Little wonder, you, who have waited for just this silverware, say it is the pattern of your dreams. Remember always, how important is the gleam of your silver . . . and how easy it is to keep it forever lovely with the polish that is kind and sure . . . Silvo. Wise are the makers of your new "Grandeur" pattern who sincerely recommend Silvo to keep it shining through the years.

The careful use of Silvo is the kiss of beauty to silver.

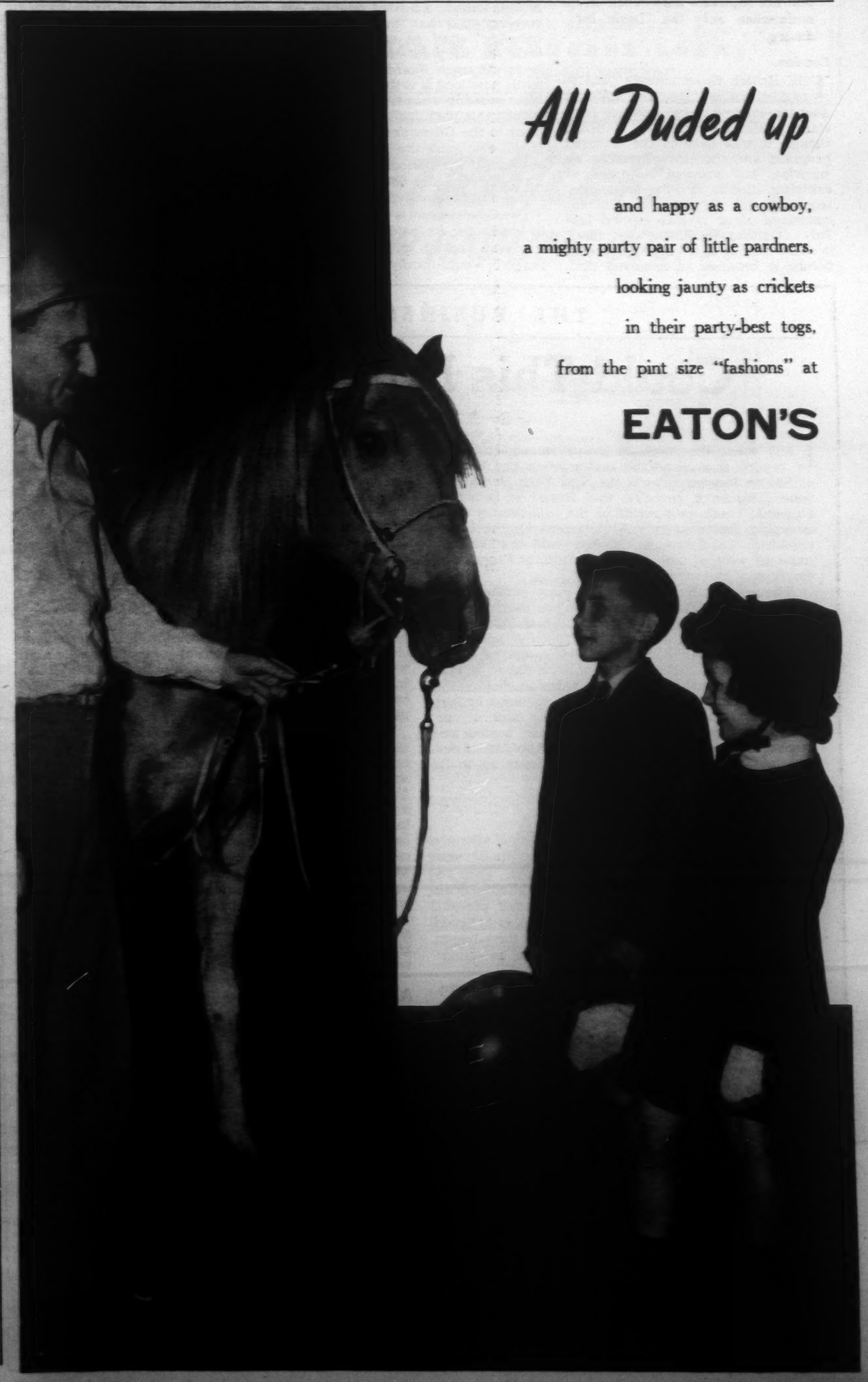
Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the principal—
Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

for ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTING
Phone
Saturday Night Press
ADelaide 7361

Londoners from nearby law offices pass through the Tudor Gate to be entertained by soapbox orators at fountain in Lincoln's Inn Fields, lunch-hour haven for city workers.



All Duded up

and happy as a cowboy,
a mighty purty pair of little pardners,
looking jaunty as crickets
in their party-best togs,
from the pint size "fashions" at

EATON'S

State Control of Steel Will Be Key Test

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The proposed nationalization of Britain's complex iron and steel industry is still almost wholly in the planning stage and the Government's chief step to date consists in having set up a Board to guide the industry's development in an interim three-year period. This body has the unenviable task of deciding just what parts of what firms should come under public ownership, since the Government's idea is to retain the capitalist framework and nationalize only the "basic industry."

London.

THE British Government's plan to nationalize the iron and steel industries is developing into a first-class political issue. The decision, though it was part of the declared program and therefore came as no surprise, has aroused a storm of criticism, such as no other pronouncement of this Government has encountered since it was elected last July. Opponents believe that there is still a chance to modify the scheme before it becomes an achieved fact. Supporters are urging more drastic action than that proposed, which, they claim, might be too slow to get the industry under national ownership before counter-action was successful.

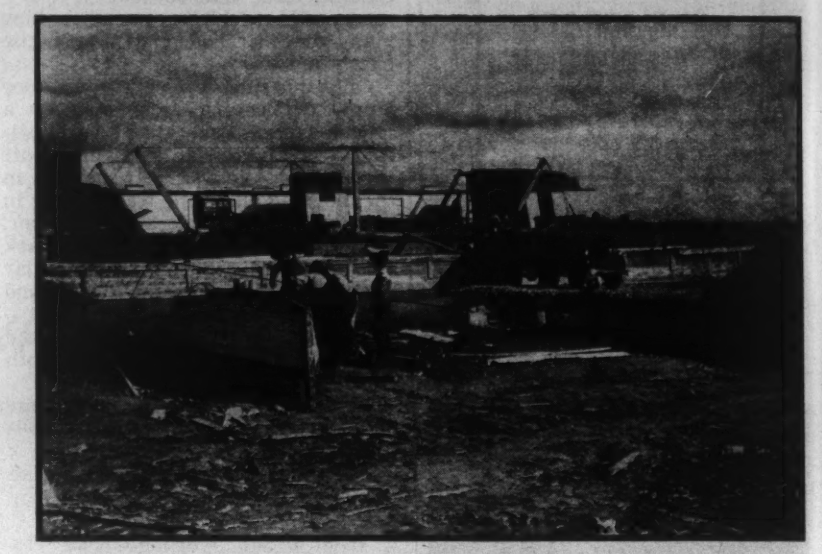
The industry had to wait patiently for many months before the Government had made up its mind whether nationalization should be undertaken at all during the life of the present administration; and when the decision was announced it still left the position distressingly vague. All that the Government has decided—after, it is well known, a heated internal controversy — is that "the iron and steel industry" shall be nationalized. In order to carry out that intention, it is to set up a Board, one of whose main functions is to define as precisely as possible what the iron and steel industry is and make recommendations to the Government accordingly. It will also guide the industry's development in the period — probably at least three years — before public ownership becomes effective.

The Government is at least entitled to credit for its boldness: if it had searched through all the industrial range it would hardly have found an industry which would present more problems in nationalization. There are about 3,000 different undertakings and £450 million of capital involved, and only a few firms are concerned with one particular process. This is an industry where the benefits of vertical integration were soon observed, and the bigger undertakings cover every phase from extraction of ore to delivering the finished product — a ship or a bridge or a piece of machinery. Since the Government's intention is to nationalize the "basic industry" of iron and steel, without all its ramifications, a line will obviously have to be drawn somewhere, and those who have to decide which parts of what firms shall come under public ownership have an unenviable task.

While the pro-nationalization faction claims that this very diversity is one argument in favor of rational State control, the interests surrounding the Iron and Steel Federation have publicized the difficulties with, it must be admitted, a good deal of satisfaction. But their main case rests on the good service which, they claim, the industry has performed for the nation. It is argued that output is steadily increasing — which the monthly figures support; and that the supple organization of the industry has enabled it to adapt itself to changing technique, and to meet the requirements of both home and overseas users far better than could a Public Board, with one eye on its controlling minister and the other on the Treasury.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Yellowknife Repeats North's Pre-war Gold Mining Boom



With war's end and capital plentiful and eager, rich new strikes have boomed Yellowknife's 1943 500-person population to 3,000 plus. The town, located on the north-west bank of the Yellowknife River mouth, on Great Slave Lake's northern rim, is reached by water and air routes only, though tractor trains are operated in winter. In the summer barges (seen unloading above) bring supplies, lumber and machinery across the temperamental waters of Great Slave Lake. Present-day gold mining is big business. Yellowknife veins run vertical and require extensive diamond drilling which necessitates capital reserve. The three-compartment elevator shaft (shown below) is Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd.

The process of assaying (one of its stages is shown below) determines the value of a prospector's claim. Rock samples or diamond core drills are crushed into fine powder, which is thoroughly mixed on a rubber sheet and small diversified samples taken from it to assure an average quality. These samples go into a crucible, where they are mixed with various chemicals as well as lead and a small quantity of silver which acts as amalgam. Fired in a furnace at temperature of 1000° for 35 minutes, silver, gold and lead fuse to form a small button, which when fired again in "cupel" of bone-ash and cement, is freed from the lead—leaving a bead of silver and gold. Placed then in nitric, silver is dissolved, leaving sample of pure gold, ready for weighing on delicately balanced scales to determine proportion of pure gold per ton of rock.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Could This Happen Here?

By P. M. RICHARDS

LAST week the Bank of Brazil issued its annual report. It shocked the businessmen and bankers of Rio de Janeiro, reports the New York *Herald Tribune*, because it revealed that Brazil is facing an economic crash as a result of the inflationary boom sweeping that country. A statement by the bank's president, Guilherme da Silveira, said that disaster could be averted only by the immediate adoption of emergency measures.

The report attempted to lay most of the blame for the current runaway inflation on the regime of former President Getulio Vargas, which flooded the country with the equivalent of $700,000,000 in paper currency, or roughly six times the amount of money which was in circulation when it took power in 1930. Da Silveira said the government hopes to check inflation by attempting to balance the national budget, increasing taxation and restricting the issue of currency. Nevertheless, since Vargas was ousted last October the government has issued $48,000,000 in new currency, which raises considerable doubt as to its ability to fulfil its promises.

Worst in Western Hemisphere

While there has been wartime inflation all over the world, Brazilian economists consider Brazil's one of the worst in the Western Hemisphere. They regard some kind of economic crash as inevitable. With prices climbing to three and four times their pre-war levels, the real estate and business boom is believed to be nearing an unhappy end. Traders have begun to move their wares rapidly so as not to be caught in the anticipated price crash.

A foreign commercial attaché in Rio de Janeiro, says the *Herald Tribune's* correspondent Joseph Newman, believes the break will come with the arrival of large quantities of American products, which will knock the bottom out of current prices. He thinks that a slow rather than a sudden flow of imports might ease the inevitable shock to the country's business structure. American businessmen have been told that the government intends to restore control over imports. A U.S. Embassy officer said he had not yet been officially informed of such an intention, but he thought the imposition of import control was quite likely. It was pointed out that unless ably administered, import restrictions would only maintain inflation, black markets and bureaucratic corruption.

Deliveries of the first few postwar American products illustrate the extent to which Brazilian prices have abandoned reality. A refrigerator worth $165 sells for around $1,000. A new Hudson car delivered to Rio de Janeiro for $1,700 sold for $5,000. A $3,000 Cadillac in the United States brings about $10,000 in Brazil. The prices of used American cars makes it possible for their owners to sell at a profit great enough to pay for a round trip to the United States and also all vacation expenses. If a Brazilian tourist is able to obtain a permit to bring back a new car, as many Latin Americans are trying to do, he is able to resell in Brazil at a profit of $3,000 and up. A 1942 Buick was sold by an American in Rio de Janeiro recently for $5,000, while a 1941 Ford coupe brought $1,750.

The inflationary boom, reports the correspondent, has brought a wave of apparent prosperity never before seen in Brazil. Hotels, night clubs, bars and stores are jammed with persons anxious to unload pockets full of paper money. Before the government closed gambling casinos recently, diamond-bedecked women were seen tossing $500 chips on roulette tables in the super-extravagant Quitanditha Hotel. Their husbands were tossing away similar amounts, and nightly losses of $50,000 each were not unusual.

The building boom broke all previous records last month, when 1,000 construction permits were issued in the industrial city of Sao Paulo. In Rio de Janeiro new buildings are going up on almost every block. This mushroom development is based on a shaky financial scheme whereby a down payment and monthly instalments give a tenant or speculator outright ownership of a four to eight-room apartment in a new building for a price ranging from $10,000 to $35,000. Many of the 1,099 new banks which sprang up between 1940 and 1944 have become deeply involved in the feverish real estate speculation, and correspondent Joseph Newman remarks that it is not difficult to imagine what will happen when prices and incomes begin to fall and tenants are unable to maintain payments.

Above All, We Need Production

Of course this couldn't happen here! Or could it? Canadian prices are rising because of increases in production costs, caused by wage increases and governmental and labor union limitations on production, coupled with continuing high taxes. These price increases are legitimate and indeed inevitable, since the effect of holding down prices while production costs are advancing must be to diminish production.

And production, above all, is needed to provide goods to absorb the existing large volume of public purchasing power. Should the public become panicky and begin to try to turn money into goods in the belief that, whatever present prices may be, future prices will be higher because of continuing low production, we would then really have inflation. Labor unions which choose this moment to try to force concessions in wages and working hours are acting dangerously. Our productive powers are such that there is every reason to believe we can surely halt the inflation trend if we have untrammelled production. But without it the prospect is by no means so good.

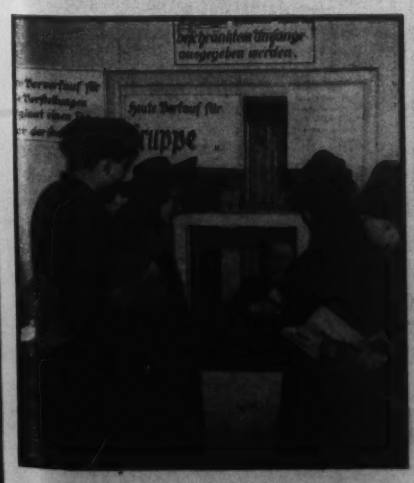
(*Continued from Page 42*)

The argument will probably continue not only in the coming weeks but for several years. At the end of it, one cannot but believe, the Government will have found out exactly what it does intend to do and will have found ways and means of doing it. The result will probably not be catastrophe, as the more extreme critics maintain; nor, without a much stronger drive than has been shown in this or other directions, will British industry be completely regenerated, as the more optimistic advocates expect.

Can Be Improved

The industry may have done a good job, during the war and in this early phase of revival, but there is plenty of scope for improvement. There has not so far been much evidence of a radical change in the policy of high prices and low output which seems to have been the main contribution of the Iron and Steel Federation since 1934 and which, undeniably, left Britain in a weak state by the beginning of the war. Prices have been doubled while capacity has remained unchanged, and it would be generous to attribute the whole of the price increase to higher costs. In the 5-year plan which the industry presented to the Government as its own solution to its problems, a capital expenditure of £168 millions is envisaged, but with an increase in steel-producing capacity of only 20 per cent in the next 5 years. In the light of present needs this is not an ambitious enough program. It would not provide the strong basis necessary to an all-round advance in production, with no looking back to pre-war standards; and only such an advance can lift this industrial nation into an equal partnership with America and Russia. Steel was a bottleneck during the war, when great quantities had to be imported (it was fortunate indeed that American supplies were available) because no adequate plan had been carried out in the years between the wars. The shortage, and the high prices, cannot be allowed to hold back recovery.

Whether the new measure makes the situation better or a good deal worse depends on the method of handling it. The Government has a chance now to show what public ownership of the basic industries within a capitalist framework *really* amounts to. This particular industry is absolutely crucial, being since the Industrial revolution the basis of Britain's existence as an industrial nation. If the Government bungles the thing, so that the iron and steel industry has neither the uniform direction and bold planning which the nation has the resources to give it, nor the (somewhat modified) initiative which it has enjoyed under the guidance of the Federation then the most obvious result will be a hold-up in the plans for development which most companies have already formed, resulting in a serious setback to recovery. The new Board will have the power to guide in the interim phase; and it will need to make up its mind quickly which sections are to be left in private hands, so that initiative will not be stifled by uncertainty. This is a nettle to be grasped firmly, or not at all.



Kiel, former great German naval base, has fallen upon hard times. When patrons queue up for the opera they are obliged to produce one pound of wood when buying tickets. The wood is used to heat the building during the performance.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Higher Gold Output Anticipated by President of Hollinger

By JOHN M. GRANT

SINCE commencement of milling, more than a third of a century ago, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines—currently Canada's largest gold producer—has, to date, had the highest total output and dividends in the Dominion. Value of production to the end of 1945 is close to $363,353,000 and dividends distributed total around $120,812,800. As in the preceding year, operations during 1945 were carried on under exceedingly difficult conditions, especially during the early part, but Jules R. Timmins, president, in the annual report, looks confidently forward to increased production in the present year at the Hollinger as well as other producing mines in Ontario. The company is well prepared to take its part in the postwar period of expansion, but he states, attention necessarily must first be given to the physical condition of the mine rather than to increase production. It is noted by Mr. Timmins that Ottawa is becoming more gold conscious and sympathetic with the gold mining industry and he hopes that this is an indication of the necessary and long deferred revision of the taxation of gold mines, which would be the greatest benefit that could be conferred upon the mining industry.

•

Production of Hollinger Consolidated in 1945 was valued to $8,917,363 as compared with $9,287,681 in the previous year. Net profit totalled $2,174,655 equal to just over 44 cents per share, which compares with $2,342,095, or slightly better than 47½ cents per share in 1944. Ore reserves at the end of the year amounted to 7,509,863 tons, valued at $50,221,631 and comparing with 7,507,976 tons, worth $51,245,515 at the close of the previous 12 months. The company's balance sheet shows current assets (cash, bullion in transit, accounts receivable and accrued interest) of $1,792,997, in addition to which investments, at cost, are shown at $6,341,825. This includes $3,374,110 for International Bond & Share Corporation. The report points out however, that at the close of the year the net asset value of this wholly owned subsidiary was $5,703,650, while the year before it was $4,995,836. The portfolio consists of cash and marketable securities.

•

In dealing with the iron companies which Hollinger Consolidated controls in Labrador and Northeastern Quebec, Mr. Timmins, states that results were satisfactory and an appreciable quantity of iron indicated at surface. This, in itself, does not establish definitely the presence of the huge reserves required to bring the area into production and justify the necessary large capital expenditures. Accurate information on the available tonnage must await the results of an exhaustive program of diamond drilling. Summarizing the grade and tonnage in 11 deposits in Labrador, there are indicated to date 659,500 long tons per vertical foot, grading 62.1 per cent iron plus manganese and 3.99 per cent silica. The

(*Continued on Page 47*)

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Co.
ORGANIZED IN 1896
Admitted Assets $5,833,185.28
Surplus - - - - - - 3,039,566.10
Write for Financial Statement
Head Office WAWANESA Man.
Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

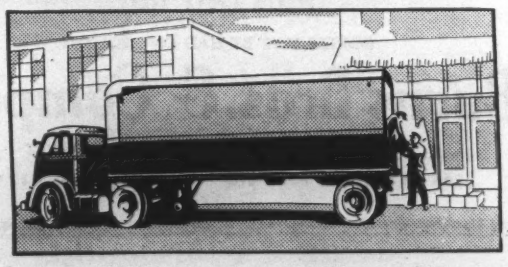
THE VICTORIA TRUST & SAVINGS CO.
Established 1895
ASSETS OVER $12,300,000.00
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
HEAD OFFICE, LINDSAY, ONT.

WHAT IS A TRUCK-TRAILER—
...AND HOW DOES IT SAVE ON HAULING COSTS?

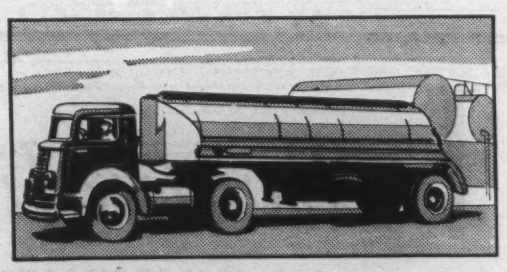
THIS IS A TRUCK CHASSIS—THE POWER UNIT
It can be used either to carry or to pull loads.

THIS IS A MODERN FRUEHAUF TRAILER
Available in a wide variety of body types to carry almost any kind of commodity.

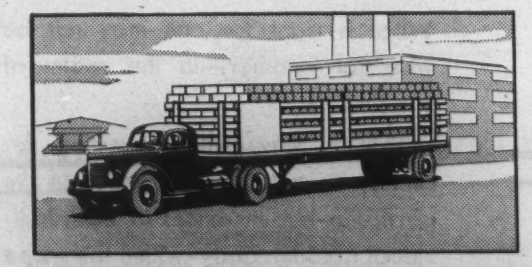
COUPLE THE TRUCK TO THE FRUEHAUF TRAILER *and* YOU HAVE A TRUCK-AND-TRAILER!
With it you can haul at least twice as much as with the truck alone — because any truck, like a horse, can pull far more than it is designed to carry.



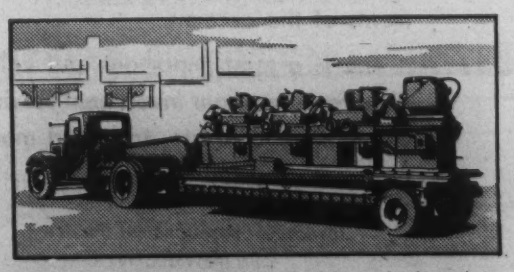
The general-purpose Fruehauf Aerovan is available in a wide variety of sizes and carrying capacities.



Fruehauf Tank-Trailers transport all kinds of liquids with speed, flexibility and economy.



Fruehauf flat-bed Trailers carry heavy supplies. Also equipped with sides for hauling lumber, block, livestock, grain.



Fruehauf Carryalls make light work of heavy hauls. Built in a wide range of models with capacities from 10 to 100 tons.

Since a small truck, pulling a Fruehauf Trailer, can haul the same load that a much bigger truck can carry, you can make these three important savings:

1. Your truck and Fruehauf Trailer will cost less than a big truck — probably one-third less.
2. Your costs for gas, oil and maintenance will be lower — owners say 30% to 60% less.
3. Your truck will cost much less to replace when worn out — and your Fruehauf will outlast several trucks.

Further savings are possible when you let one truck handle two or more Fruehauf Trailers. Only the Trailers—the load-carrying detachable bodies—are left standing for loading and unloading. Truck and driver are constantly busy . . . pulling first one and then another Trailer to its destination.

A phone call will bring full information on how Trailers might fit into your transportation set-up to cost-cutting advantage.

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto (Weston) Ontario
Sales and Service Branches at Toronto and Montreal

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
A TRUCK IS LIKE A HORSE — IT CAN PULL MORE THAN IT CAN CARRY
"Engineered Transportation"

Business Established 1889

While keeping fully abreast of the times, this organization has acquired a fund of investment experience to draw upon in serving its clients abroad as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

We have prepared a booklet entitled:
A STUDY OF
CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS
AND BANK STOCKS
1940 AND 1945
COPIES MAY BE HAD ON REQUEST
Burns Bros. & Company
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
244 BAY STREET, TORONTO AD. 9371

Individuality
IN INVESTMENTS

What is right for one may not be wise for another—in the realm of investments.

That is why, when investing for clients, we give close attention to the particular circumstances of each individual account, and—within the scope of our powers—select investments best suited to the special requirements of the account.

This is a most important and valuable feature of our investment service as applied to estate, trust and management accounts.

Investment Management Service with individuality

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY PERSONAL SERVICE

Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

D. G. S., Calgary, Alta.—A group of 29 claims in the Victory Lake section of the Yellowknife area is held by CABOT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES, formed last fall to succeed the prospecting syndicate. I have seen no report on the company's activities or plans for the development of the property. After formation of the company an option was given on 1,000,000 shares at prices ranging from 15 to 27½ cents a share, and the first block was to be taken down by January 1, 1946.

C. S. T., Truro, N.S.—An arrangement providing new dividend schedules for classes "A" and "B" preferred shares of the GREAT LAKES PAPER CO. will be submitted to special meetings of the three classes of shareholders on June 13. Under the arrangement these shares will receive a fixed cumulative initial preference dividend of $1.20 a year. The class A preferred will receive an additional fixed cumulative dividend of $1.30. After the payment of these preferential dividends the class A preferred and common will share equally in dividends. Arrears on class A and B shares are to be cancelled. If agreed to by 75 per cent of each class of shareholders present at the meeting, the arrangement will be subject to sanction by a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

H.P.R., Winnipeg, Man.—Shares of mining prospects can by no means be regarded as sources in which returned soldiers should place their gratuities unless they are fully prepared to risk the loss of their money. The companies to which you refer are in the prospect stages and most definitely do not enter into the class of investments. BORDESSA MINES has just commenced surface exploration, while VINRAY MALARTIC

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Buy on Price Weakness

By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occassional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

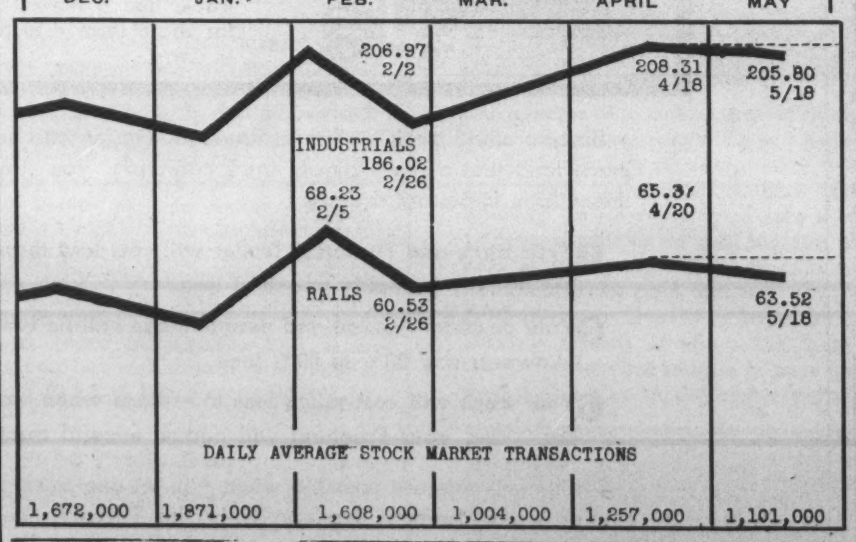
THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: Should both the railroad and industrial averages decisively penetrate April high points, resumption of the intermediate trend, and probably the primary trend, will be indicated, with advance dating from the February lows.

Stock prices continue in the narrow trading range of the past six weeks. As stated in an earlier forecast, this line formation represents an approximate balance between buyers and sellers, or an even opinion as to whether the next important market move is to be up or down. A line, at this time, is a normal development. Following the February break, and the rally therefrom, the market has reached a state of equilibrium as it awaits a fresh impulse for vigorous movement.

On the bear side are the continuing labor difficulties, with their retardation of production in many important industries; also, price controls that are directly impinging on profits in an adverse way, and indirectly affecting them by reducing production. On the bull side is the insistent public demand for such goods and services as are available, plus the creeping price inflation that must inevitably accompany uneconomic wage advances and goods shortages.

We are not convinced that further market irregularity of a near-term nature can be ruled out until the coal and rail crises have passed, and would expect a testing of the February lows if both the rail and industrial averages sell at or under 62.05 and 199.64, which would represent decisive or more than fractional penetrations of their May 6 lows. Viewed from the longer-term approach, however, it is our belief that the inflationary factors in the situation are predominant, meaning that we expect higher price levels for shares as the year progresses. On this basis we would use periods of price weakness for slow accumulation of selected stocks, with employment of full reserves in the event the current line were broken upside.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE REGULARLY

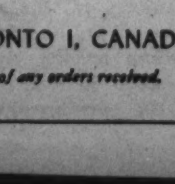
It is regular saving that counts. A Savings Account with the Canada Permanent will help. You can make payments by cheque. Your deposits earn 2%. You have a fund always available to meet obligations and emergencies. You feel *secure.*

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $67,000,000

Commission Brokers in LISTED and UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL and MINING STOCKS
S. R. Mackellar & Co.
Established 1926
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 Melinda St. ADelaide 4911
Toronto 1

The Mount Royal Hotel Company Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared on the No Par Value Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company. This dividend is payable in Canadian Funds June 25th, 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1946, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.



J. A. SHINK,
Secretary.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 27

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, July 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary

Toronto, May 15th, 1946.

★
SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED
(Mackay-Courageous Lake Area - Northwest Territories)

NOW DRILLING

Sixteen page illustrated brochure with full-color photographs of Yellowknife and Salmita will be sent free upon request.

CORNELL & COMPANY, 73 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO 1, CANADA
Cornell & Company, whose owner is J. W. C. Cornell, acts as principal in the execution of any orders received.

is more advanced and meeting with encouragement in its diamond drilling program. The former company and the property is located in Dasserat township, Quebec. I understand trenching is planned in the section where the original find was made, consisting of a vein three feet wide and carrying gold values up to $10.78 per ton. In the current drilling program Vinray Malartic recently reported intersecting the first really important values so far encountered and the last three holes indicate the existence of a series of ore zones. Vinray is located in Malartic township, Quebec, and is operated and managed by Vincent Mining Corporation.

M. W. S., Brandon, Man.—TEXAS CANADIAN OIL CORPORATION has reported a net loss of $2,053 for the year ended Jan. 31 last, compared with a loss of $9,643 for the previous year. Gross operating income was $214,457, compared with $276,611 for 1945. Current assets are $201,479, current liabilities $11,578 and working capital $189,901.

R.P.L., Sydney, N.S.—No activity is underway at MASCOT MALARTIC MINES at present and I understand the company's intention is to await developments at neighboring properties. Several thousand feet of diamond drilling has been completed but without meeting encouragement. A block of 850,000 shares is held in Louvibec Mines. Only assessment work has been done here and at last report financial arrangements had not yet been completed.

T. G. Bright & Co. Limited

THE advent of cocktail lounges in Ontario will provide increased outlets for the Canadian wineries and for the products of T. G. Bright & Co. Limited. During the war years the industry was subjected to restrictions on production and rationing of sales at a time when the shortage of imported wines and other liquors created a heavy demand for the Canadian product. Restrictions on production have been removed and rationing was discontinued for a brief period but had to be resumed as the demand continued heavy. When conditions return to normal it is anticipated that the Canadian industry with improved products will retain a large portion of the new markets. T. G. Bright & Co. Limited is one of the leading wineries in the Dominion, operating in the grape growing belt in Ontario. The company has retired its preference stock and built up a sound financial position to carry on active operations in the future.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, of $169,618 was equal to $1.25 per share. This net profit included $31,400 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and on the basis of the reduction in the excess profits tax effective for 1946 the net per share would have approximated $1.56 a share. The 1945 net profit was the highest since that of $171,910 for 1938 and compared with $157,367 for 1944. Surplus at March 31, 1945 of $811,788 was up from $384,417 at March 31, 1940.

The ploughing back of earnings for years past has resulted in an increase in net working capital from $752,818 at March 31, 1940 to $1,342,421 at March 31, 1945. Part of this increase was due to the discontinuance of common dividends in 1942 with a view to conserving the company's strong position.

The outstanding preference stock was redeemed in June 1945. This issue was outstanding in an amount of $733,900 and funds for redemption were provided in part through the sale of low interest bearing serial notes. The redemption of the preference stock and issuing of notes will be reflected in the company's balance sheet at March 31, 1946, to be issued shortly. The company's common share capital consists of 100,000 shares of no par value. No dividends have been paid on the common stock since 1942, prior to which annual dividends had been paid at the rate of 30c per share since March 1934.

T. G. Bright & Co. Limited was incorporated with an Ontario Charter in 1933 to take over a company which was originally established in 1874. Plants are operated at Stamford, Niagara Falls, Lachine and Regina, and retail stores are operated in a number of cities in Ontario.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1945	12½	11	$1.25	10.0	8.8	—
1944	6½	5	1.13	5.8	4.4	—
1943	—	—	1.10	—	—	—
1942	—	—	0.76	—	—	0.30
1941	6¼	6½	0.89	7.3	7.3	0.30
1940	6½	6¼	1.08	6.0	5.8	0.30
Average				7.4	6.6	
Current Ratio				12.9		

Note—No sales 1942 and 1943. Net Per Share 1945 includes 31c per share refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax, 1944 32c and 1943 16c.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended March 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 169,618	$ 157,367	$ 154,057	$ 120,191	$ 133,847	$ 153,878
Surplus	811,788	717,919	632,077	538,474	492,751	384,417
Current Assets	1,712,438	1,565,638	1,484,231	1,618,291	1,334,760	1,285,320
Current Liabilities	370,017	300,061	311,069	623,200	367,762	532,502
Net Working Capital	1,342,421	1,265,577	1,173,162	995,091	966,998	752,818

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $31,400 refundable tax, 1944 $31,800 and 1943 $16,000.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, M.E.
Consulting Mining Engineer
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.

We maintain active markets in the following Over-the-Counter issues:

★SALMITA
BORDULAC
BORDESSA
AURLANDO
BEAUCAMP
CABALA
TRANSTERRA

Picard & Fleming
ADelaide 5621
100 Adelaide W. - Toronto

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 44c per share, being at the rate of seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the $25.00 par value seven percent (7%) cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd day of May, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, May 15th, 1946.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF 13c per share, has been declared upon the Common Shares without nominal or par value, of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd day of May, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, May 15th, 1946.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1946, payable 15th July, 1946, to shareholders of record 17th June, 1946.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 15th, 1946.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1946, payable 2nd July, 1946, to shareholders of record 5th June, 1946.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 15th, 1946.

Milner, Ross & Co.

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT DEALERS

330 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

5

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

16

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

In matters relating to investment or the underwriting and distribution of securities, the facilities of our organization are always at your disposal.

Security offerings furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility *and* Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

Commonwealth International Corporation Limited

An Investment Company with Shares Redeemable only at Holder's Option at Full Asset Value.

Announces the appointment of

INVESTMENT DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

For research and analysis of securities and the national distribution of Treasury Shares through approved Investment Dealers and Stockbrokers

For complete information consult your Investment Dealer or Stockbroker.

ABOUT INSURANCE

What's Ahead for the Business in a Changed and Changing World?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Government nowadays is departing from its traditional relationship with business, and if given any encouragement at all seems only too willing to undertake to make provision for the social and economic needs of the people not provided for by private enterprise.

Confronting the insurance business accordingly is the challenge to provide such a complete and widespread service as to silence any agitation for its extension through a government agency. It is a challenge which must be met if further government intervention is to be avoided.

LIKE other private enterprise institutions, insurance must take cognizance of the changes which have occurred in recent years in the traditional relationship between government and business. As government is intervening to an increasing extent in fields heretofore reserved for private enterprise, it is now becoming generally recognized that such encroachments present a challenge to business which cannot be disregarded.

Business must recognize that people are now turning to the government and demanding action and results to meet their social and economic needs, on the ground that the country's resources are ample to provide everyone with a decent means of livelihood. It is also evident that, if public approval is given, the government will take further steps in an endeavor to make provision for social and economic needs not regarded as now being adequately provided for by private enterprise.

Accordingly, business management is now faced with the problem of devising and putting into effect methods and procedures which will fulfill every obligation of private enterprise in modern life, for, as has been pointed out before, if private enterprise fails to do a thorough job, it is more than likely that the government will step in to fill the breach. As such action would be in line with the present trend towards bureaucracy, the government might welcome the opportunity to do so.

Basis of Public Opinion

It is not to be overlooked that public recognition of the private enterprise system of insurance as adequate to meet all reasonable requirements depends not only on the scope of its service but on the manner in which it performs its service in the public interest. As public opinion is the force which motivates legislative action and government procedure, the public must be put in possession of the fundamental facts if they are to be expected to form intelligent judgments on the issues involved.

While the primary responsibility for making known the facts, showing the value and service of the private enterprise competitive system of insurance and its advantages over government insurance from the public standpoint rests with managment, as it has the information at its command, everyone connected with the business has a part to perform in the task of bringing about a better understanding of the business, as it is only to the extent that the public is well-informed will it be able to make an intelligent decision when the business is subject to public criticism or when proposals are made for the socialization of any branch of insurance.

Many insurance executives are well aware that, so far as the formation of an informed public opinion is concerned, legislators and government officials constitute a most vital segment of the public, as they undoubtedly possess great influence in the molding of public opinion and as they are the ones who devise and execute the rules of procedure under which government and private enterprise operate. The more enlightened they become, the simpler will be the job of enlightening the general public.

Quasi-Public in Nature

There was a time when insurance was regarded as much within the realm of private enterprise as any mercantile or manufacturing business, and persons engaged in insurance were subject socially only to the civil and criminal laws and economically only by the exigencies of competition and good business practices. But later the concept developed that as "insurance is affected with a certain public interest," it is quasi-public in nature, and as a result have come the present-day civil laws and regulations with which the business must conform.

It is admitted that an insurance company, especially a life insurance company, presents two social aspects which invite social regulation and control. These have been stated to be: "(1) its position as a financial institution, and (2) its position as a vendor of a product which impinges upon the public weal at many points." With respect to its position as a financial institution, it has been pointed out that it occupies the same relation to society as any other financial institution and therefore regulations pertaining to solvency and fiscal activities are invited.

But as a vendor of a product, certain practices of life companies in the past focused attention upon the fact that the commodity of life insurance possesses potentialities of social good or evil quite apart from the position of the company as a financial institution. This idea has received increasing acceptance until today, in the United States at least, it is getting as much legislative attention as the position of life companies as moneyed institutions.

Does it Function Well?

As pointed out by President A. J. McAndless of the Lincoln National Life in a recent address, "this idea may be brought to a focus by asking how satisfactorily the institution of life insurance is functioning in offering protection to all classes of persons having ability on some basis or other to pay the requisite premiums; how satisfactorily it is operating as a thrift mechanism; and how satisfactorily it is operating in using the savings of millions of policyholders to promote the productivity of the social economy."

Further, he said: "The idea may also be sensed when we reflect upon the everyday expression, 'the business of life insurance.' This expression brings to mind arithmetical symbols attesting billions of insurance and billions of assets, but what does it mean in terms of promoting the ideal of life insurance, which is to provide protection for the greatest number of people? Is our vision sufficiently free of bias and prejudice to see the true end and purpose of life insurance and with that vision well fixed in mind to subserve all instruments and devices, new or old, to its attainment?"

In his view, the challenge which confronts the business is to fulfill so completely the ultimate utility of life insurance as to silence clamor for its extension through a government agency. He added: "We may be sure that such clamor will arise whenever it is sensed by the public that the services of life insurance are not available economically in the areas of population where an unsatisfied need exists."

While he was referring specifically to life insurance, his remarks are applicable to all branches of insurance. Thus the main problem of insurance management is, as he put it, "to condition itself to the forces and changes that are taking place in the social and economic world about us. If management can do this in the face of all the difficulties with which we seem to be harassed,

Intelligent Employment of

RISK CAPITAL

We recommend the shares of the undermentioned Companies as RISK CAPITAL investments.

CAMPBELL RED LAKE — CLICKER RED LAKE
DICKENSON RED LAKE — DORION RED LAKE

BREWIS & WHITE

Mine Operators and Financiers

200 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario Phone EL. 7225*

J. M. BREWIS A. W. WHITE, JR.
Sole Partners

(Copyright Canada 1944 by Brewis & White) 2

Management Services that include:

¶ Time, motion and methods study.
¶ Job evaluation.
¶ Incentive plans.
¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

Our booklet, "What is Industrial Engineering?" explains in some detail these phases of our service. We will be pleased to send you a copy on request.

J. D. WOODS & GORDON
LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

J.D. Woods, *President* W.L. Gordon, *Managing Director*
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G.P. Clarkson • D.M. Turnbull • B.H. Rieger

Industrial Engineers and Consultants

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

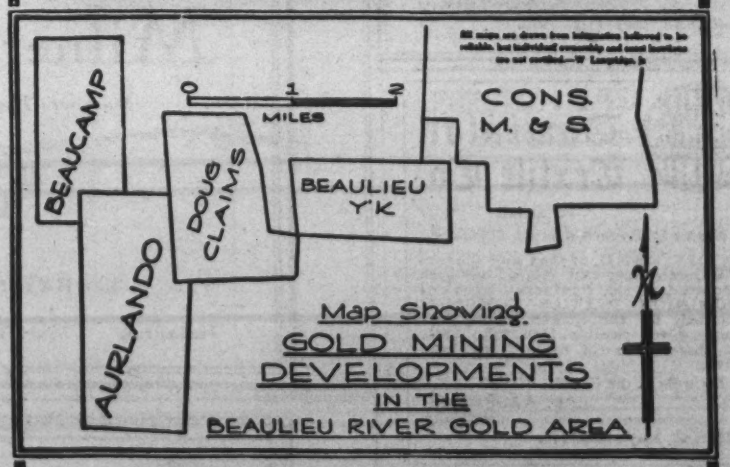
working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

BANK OF MONTREAL

MEDLAND & SON
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS SINCE 1878
371 BAY STREET, TORONTO—PHONE EL. 3332

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
BRANCH OFFICES:
AGENCY BUILDING - - - EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. - - - CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. - - - REGINA, SASK.
407 AVENUE BUILDING - - - SASKATOON, SASK.
1 ROYAL BANK BUILDING - - - BRANDON, MAN.

"BEAULIEU RIVER"



TWO PENNY STOCKS
"AURLANDO"
"BEAUCAMP"
BOUGHT • SOLD • QUOTED
PICARD & FLEMING
100 ADELAIDE ST. WEST - TORONTO
ADelaide 5621

the green lights are on all down the right-of-way, so that we may go on to greater attainments and accomplishments than those we have witnessed in the past."

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I UNDERSTAND from an article on insurance which appeared in your your paper some months ago that insurance companies doing business in the United States must now comply with the federal anti-trust laws, such as the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act. Are there such laws in force in Canada, and do the insurance companies operating here have to comply with them?

—F.D.S., WINDSOR, ONT.

IN Canada the only anti-trust legislation is to be found in the Combines Investigation Act and in the Criminal Code. The object of the sections of the Criminal Code dealing with combines in restraint of trade is to prevent unreasonable restriction upon the exercise of the right of competition and the onus is on the Crown to prove the unreasonableness of the restriction. Under the Combines Investigation Act, the word "Combines" is given a broad definition. It means a combination of two or more persons by way of actual or tacit contract, agreement or arrangement having or designed to have the effect of, among other things, "Preventing or lessening competition in, or substantially controlling within any particular area or district or generally, production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, storage, transportation, insurance or supply; or otherwise restraining or injuring trade or commerce, or a merger, trust or monopoly, which combination merger, trust or monopoly has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others." Those engaged in the insurance business in this country, as well as those engaged in other businesses here, are required to comply with these laws.

SCOTTISH INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF EDINBURGH

Notice is hereby given that the Scottish Insurance Corporation Limited of Edinburgh has received Certificate of Registry No. C1048 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of PERSONAL PROPERTY INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. L. ESSON,
Chief Agent in Canada.

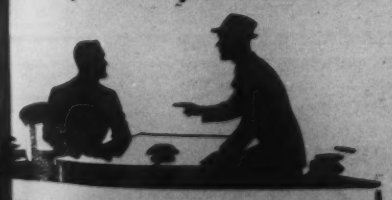
THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

"Why didn't you tell me?"



"I lose $3,000—because you didn't tell me about increased values—and you're the man who's supposed to be looking after my insurance."

Don't allow this to happen to you. Rising costs leave many a property underinsured. Make sure that all insurance policies are increased with the increased values of building and property.

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 43*)

largest of the deposits is the Ruth No. 3 having 225,000 tons per vertical foot, grading 62 per cent iron, plus manganese and 2.11 per cent silica. A year ago this deposit was indicated to contain 49,000 tons per vertical foot John Knox, consulting engineer, states that diamond drilling will be used to determine depth dimensions which will enable the calculation of actual tonnages rather than tons per vertical foot as has been the practice to date. This policy, if successful over the next few seasons will confirm the presence of the substantial open pit ore reserves which must be assured to warrant the huge expenditures required for providing rail transportation and harbor facilities, and bringing the deposits into production.

•

In preparation for bringing its Nighthawk Lake property into production Goldhawk Porcupine Mines in 1945 expended $103,404 on buildings and equipment and $24,984 on deferred development. It is planned to sink a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 650 feet and establish three levels. The was shaft was below 350 feet about the middle of last month. One diamond drill hole was put down to a depth of 998 feet on the shaft site to ascertain ground conditions, but no gold values of importance were disclosed. J. D. Barrington, president, in the annual report, states it is anticipated that adequate finances will be forthcoming under options presently in force to thoroughly develop the property and, if results warrant, to place the mine into production.

•

The first level station at a vertical depth of 225 feet at Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, in Louvicourt township, Quebec, was completed early this month, crosscuts are being extended north and south and sinking to objective of 750 feet is continuing. It is expected development of the ore zone on the first horizon has now commenced. It is proposed to open the ore zone at successive levels as rapidly as possible to expedite production plans. Shaft sinking is being serviced by the main plant which has a compressor capacity of 2,000 feet. A second unit is being installed with a 1,000-foot compressor, which will handle all requirements of ore development.

•

Net profit of Howey Gold Mines in 1945 was reduced to $17,532 as compared with $28,678 for the preceding year, owing to a decline in the dividends received from investments. An enhancement of $1,465,930 in the holding of shares in other companies is reported in the annual report making the quoted market value at the end of the year $3,023,191. Arrangements were made with Hasaga Gold Mines to supervise a program of diamond drilling on a new find made on the Howey property while excavations were being made for a new building. Howey and associates entered into a contract for sinking of a shaft on the East Amphi property. Twenty-one of 24 diamond drill holes in the ore zone on the northwest section of this property gave encouraging values over mineable widths. While it was not possible to correlate these results the persistence of the gold values indicated possibilities of commercial ore in reasonable quantities. In addition, the company is jointly participating in the exploration of two properties in the Noranda area known as the Algray and the Gan and diamond drilling has given some encouragement.

•

No work was carried out by Bankfield Consolidated Mines on its property in the Little Long Lac area in the fiscal year ending November 30, 1945, but early this year an agreement was entered into with Magnet Consolidated Mines covering four of the 16 claims, which are believed to cover the extension at depth of the Magnet ore structure. By the terms of the agreement Magnet will develop and mine the ore on this ground on a royalty basis. Listed securities held by Bankfield at the end of November had a market value of $232,250. Share holdings in operations in which the company is participating include Anoki Gold Mines, Winable Gold Mines, Newnorth Gold Mines, Fortune Yellowknife, St. Francis Mining Company and Pyron Corporation. Prospecting and field work was carried out with other companies and several groups staked.

•

Due to the increased price of silver and opening up of a particularly rich stope, production of Highland-Bell Mines Limited for the first three months of 1946 was in excess of $131,000, which was more than produced in the full year 1945, reports K. J. Springer, president. Property of adjoining Sally Mine has been acquired in consideration of issuance of 250,000 shares of capital stock and the holdings of Highland-Bell now consist of 9 crown-granted claims and fractions located on Wallace mountain, Beaverdell district, British Columbia. The Sally Mine covers the western extension of the orebodies and the ore occurrence is of very similar character, with production in the past being 1,500,000 ounce silver from milling 5,000 tons of ore. A program of exploration and development is to be started on the enlarged property.

•

Diamond drilling in 1945 at New Bidlamaque Gold Mines indicated a shoot of probable ore averaging $6.60 gold and 1.8 per cent copper over a width of 5.2 feet, a length of 55 feet and to a vertical depth of some 200 feet, states H. S. Wilson, consulting engineer, in the annual report. Just east of it, at the 200-foot horizon, a short, but slightly higher grade shoot was indicated. There are, in addition, on the north side of the vein, a number of small fractures which yield erratic, but generally high values in gold over narrow widths. Lower gold values were found in drill holes below 200 feet but the structure continued strong. A contract has been given for a vertical shaft to 390 feet, cutting of three stations and 2,000 feet of lateral work. The shaft had reached 150 feet last month. The company has over $137,000 in cash and bonds.

•

Coniagas Mines, Limited, acquired interests in 1945 in 25 groups of properties in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. A. L. Bishop, president, states in the annual report. Where partial interests are concerned they are mostly in conjunction with Howey Gold Mines, Northern Canada Mines, Anglo-Huronian Limited, Gunnar Gold and Mining Corporation. All groups are considered to be favorably located. Net profit last year increased approximately $10,000 to $61,580, and the gain is the result of a drop in charges for administration, investigation, prospecting and preliminary development. Current assets total $44,044, of which $42,733 represents cash, as compared with $32,939 and $30,772, respectively, a year earlier. Investments are carried at $1,787,775 as compared with $1,742,502 at the end of 1944.

•

Yukon Northwest Explorations Limited maintained prospecting parties in Yukon, British Columbia and Northwest Territories during 1945. An option was taken on a promising silver prospect and silver bearing lead showings were staked north of the Mayo district. Copper showings with silver values were acquired in north-centre British Columbia. A diamond drilling crew is now on the Brown-McDade property, located south of Mr. Freegold and west of Carmacks, Yukon Territory, which is held under option for $100,000 for a period of years. Preliminary surface sampling was encouraging.

•

The coming summer promises to witness unprecedented activity in all the known gold fields in the province, in the opinion of officials of the Ontario Department of Mines. All signs point to the establishment of new records in the number of mining claims recorded. As an indication of the pre-

(*Continued on Page 48*)

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

The Pioneer's only protection against natural hazards was his courage, his strength and his rifle.

Today a modern development has come to his aid. That development is insurance. To thousands of policyholders, The Portage Mutual is a solid "Shield of Protection" against the ever present threat of Fire or Windstorm. This company has for sixty-two years given maximum security at minimum rates.

EST. 1884
THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY

The 46-3
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG • REGINA • EDMONTON
FIRE and WINDSTORM

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1833 IN UPPER CANADA
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY, AND AVIATION INSURANCE

FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 1945
ASSETS
$8,993,461
LIABILITIES
To The Public
$4,755,524
CAPITAL
$750,000
SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
$3,487,937
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$87,768,985

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. A. BROWNELL
President of the Company

HERBERT C. COX
Chairman of the London Board, Canada Life Assurance Company

WILFRID M. COX, K.C.
Barrister, etc.

W. J. HASTIE
Vice-President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Director, National Trust Company Limited

S. H. LOGAN
Chairman of the Board, Canadian Bank of Commerce
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

HON. LEIGHTON McCARTHY, P.C., K.C., LL.D.
Director, Canada Life Assurance Company
Director, The Bank of Nova Scotia

W. E. MEIKLE
Vice-President, Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited

GEO. A. MORROW
President, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company
Vice-President, Canadian Bank of Commerce

GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.
Director, Toronto Savings & Loan Company
Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

SIR GEORGE B. MORTON, O.B.E., M.C.
Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co.
Calcutta, India

W. M. O'CONNOR
President, National Trust Company Limited
Director, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company

K. M. PRINGLE
President, Dominion Securities Corporation Limited

G. STUBINGTON
Vice-President and Managing Director

KENNETH THOM
General Manager of the Company

HENRY J. WYATT
Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N.Y.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 34

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Saturday, June 29th, 1946, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Friday, May 31st, 1946.

By Order of the Board
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, Ont., May 15th, 1946.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 47*)

sent great interest in Ontario mining, the department points out, that the number of miner's liecenses, issued and renewed in 1945, totalled 7,099 against 5,607 in 1944; 3,314 in 1943 and 3,244 in 1942. In the first three months of the current year an increase of 9.45 per cent was shown in gold production of the province over the comparable period of 1945. Thirty-nine Ontario gold mines produced bullion valued at $16,408,716 in the first quarter of 1946. A 13.73 per cent increase was shown in tonnage milled and there was a gain of 9.31 in gold content. The tonnage handled in March, 1946, increased 18.36 per cent over the same month in 1945 and that of gold production 11.68 per cent.

•

The 1946 edition of Wayne's Mining Atlas is now available and fills a timely need for those interested in the industry. This handy atlas contains 29 completely revised and redrawn maps showing over 2,000 names, fully indexed. The rapid development in all mining areas resulted in a great many new names having to be mapped and for clarity this year's atlas is featuring full page maps. A two-page map of Canada shows graphically the location of over 125 of Canada's mining areas.

•

Net profit of Waite Amulet Mines in 1945 was equivalent to 71.8 cents per share, including 60 cents received in dividends from Amulet Dufault Mines. Combined earnings of Waite Amulet and subsidiary totalled 70.8 cents per share, compared with 84.5 cents for 1944. Net earnings of Amulet Dufault were nearly the same as the previous year, but those of Waite Amulet, apart from dividends from the subsidiary company, dropped from 26.5 cents per share in 1944 to 11.8 cents. This was almost entirely due to a reduction in tonnage occasioned by the scarcity of labor. Ore reserves of both companies at the year end totalled 2,500,000 tons, compared with approximately 3,000,000 tons at the end of the previous year. No important ore intersections were encountered in diamond drilling carried out last year. As of December 31 Waite had current assets of $6,992,812 against current liabilities of $747,023. At the same date current assets of Amulet Dufault were $1,442,641, compared with current liabilities of $542,354.

•

Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines has commenced deepening of the No. 3 shaft from the present bottom level at 375 feet to 1,025 feet and four more levels will be established at 150-foot intervals. At the same time, underground drilling from the 375-foot horizon is being started. The company is stated to be amply financed for this development program and is giving consideration to production plans. Recent drilling from surface in the vicinity of the No. 3 shaft entered the ore zone at a vertical depth of approximately 800 feet and is said to have indicated seven probable ore structures from that horizon to 1,190 feet.

•

A number of prospecting parties were kept in the field during 1945 by Mining Corporation of Canada and it also participated in various other prospecting syndicates and companies with no important finds reported. Options were acquired on the balance of treasury shares of Laddie Gold Mines at Red Lake and a participation was taken in options on Waller Red Lake Gold Mines. Development is proposed this year for both these properties. Participation was also taken in options upon Beauchance Mines, Beauchastel township, Quebec, a company incorporated on the Algray property. At Godhawk Porcupine, in which a financing participation is held, installation of plant and equipment is about completed.

•

Treatment of the highest ore tonnage in over three years is reported by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company for the final quarter of 1945. Some 24,474 tons were milled in the three months for production of $304,969. Millheads averaged $13.01 per ton, with tailings of 55 cents. During the year 1945 the company's output was $1,085,396 as compared with $1,053,156 in the previous 12 months. Officials anticipate little improvement in production until completion of the internal shaft in the western portion of the mine, being sunk from the 4,750-foot level to the 5,450-foot horizon. This work should be finished shortly when four new levels will be available for development, as well as enabling the completion of the opening up of the 5,450-foot level where considerable good grade ore was developed some years ago.

"RECORD OF INVESTMENTS"

This convenient printed record form for your investments permits a ready listing of your holdings; monthly dividends, maturity dates, etc.

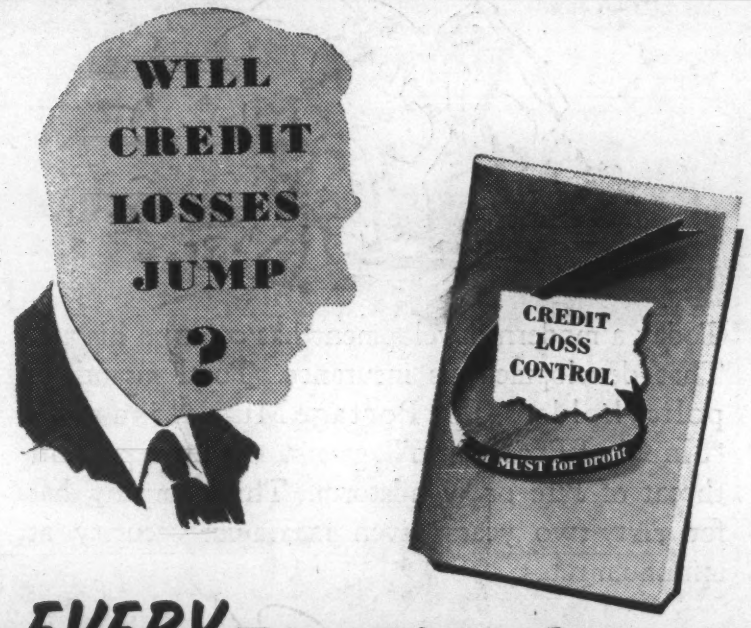
A copy will be mailed on written request.

DICKSON, JOLLIFFE & COMPANY

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

TELEPHONE ☆ ADelaide 7451—80 KING ST. WEST—TORONTO 1, ONT.

JOHN S. DICKSON • W. H. JOLLIFFE • A. L. A. RICHARDSON



EVERY* Executive who ships on credit should read this timely book *NOW

DOES BUSINESS face another epidemic of failures and credit losses . . . as it did after World War I? No one knows . . . but there are steps you can take immediately to protect your own business.

Write today for a free copy of "CREDIT LOSS CONTROL" . . . a book that may mean the difference between profit and loss for your business . . . in the period of uncertainty and change that lies ahead.

This book shows how business failures multiplied after World War I . . . how the transition from a war-supported economy to peacetime competition wiped out many companies . . . how Credit Insurance prevented disaster for many policyholders during that hectic period of strikes, inflation and readjustment.

The book presents actual cases to show some of the many things that can happen . . . to destroy a customer's ability to pay . . . during the 30-60-90 days AFTER goods are shipped.

It shows you why manufacturers and wholesalers in over 150 lines of business now carry Credit Insurance . . . which GUARANTEES PAYMENT of accounts receivable for goods shipped . . . pays you when your customer can't.

If ever there was a time when you needed the facts in this book, it is now. Without obligation, write today for a copy of "CREDIT LOSS CONTROL" to American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, Dept. 53, First National Bank Building, Baltimore 2, or to one of the Canadian offices listed below.

President.

53rd Year — AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK — 1893 1946

CANADIAN DIVISION

American Credit Insurance

Pays You When Your Customers Can't

OFFICES IN TORONTO, MONTREAL AND SHERBROOKE

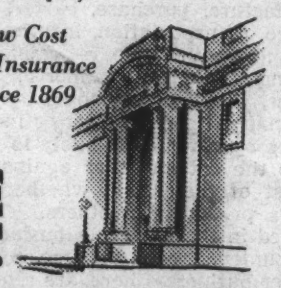
Every FATHER

. . . should answer these questions:

"How much are my savings really WORTH?" The *cash value* of your savings is not what counts most. What is important is the amount of *continuous income* they would provide, if your wife and children were left without other means of support. In most cases ordinary savings can't provide enough! That is why you need life insurance . . . *"Is it important WHICH life insurance company I choose?"* It is! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company.

Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

Low Cost Life Insurance Since 1869



THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

1792 — 1946

PREFERRED PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE EXPLAINED

YOUR home may be fully insured against fire, but not against *lightning, wind and hail, explosion, riots, vandalism and malicious mischief, smoke, flood, water, ice and snow, collapse of building or impact by aircraft or vehicles.* No other policy covering on dwelling buildings or apartments is so broad in the protection that the "North America" Companies affords.

You can also secure from "North America" Companies a Personal Property Floater Policy to reimburse you and your family for losses of personal property from almost any cause at any time, anywhere.

To obtain complete protection, you are recommended to secure the *combination* of a Preferred Property Damage Policy and a Personal Property Floater Policy.

Ask your Insurance Agent or Broker for particulars of both these policies. The premiums are quite moderate . . . in view of the complete coverage they provide.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF **NORTH AMERICA** COMPANIES

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

FIRE • MARINE • CASUALTY

Service Offices throughout Canada

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

27